

THE  
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;  
OR,  
Flower-Garden Displayed:  
IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the  
Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are  
accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according  
to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth,  
and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as  
wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

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By WILLIAM CURTIS,  
Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

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VOL. XI.

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“ Not a tree,  
“ A plant, a leaf, a blossom, but contains  
“ A folio volume. We may read and read,  
“ And read again, and still find something new,  
“ Something to please, and something to instruct.”

THE VILLAGE CURATE.

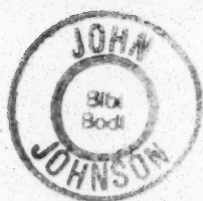
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L O N D O N:

PRINTED BY STEPHEN COUCHMAN,

For W. CURTIS, N<sup>o</sup> 3, *St. George's-Crescent*, Black-Friars-Road;  
And Sold by the principal Bookfellers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

MDCCXCVII.







N<sup>o</sup> 361



*Pub. by W. Smith, S<sup>t</sup>. Geo. Engdine Feb. 1. 1797*

LYCIUM JAPONICUM. JAPANESE BOXTHORN.

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*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* tubulosa, fauce clausa filamentorum barba. *Bacca* 2-ocularis polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LYCIUM *japonicum* inerme, foliis ovatis nervosis planis, floribus sessilibus. *Thunb. Fl. Jap. p. 93. tab. 17.*  
*Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 228. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 256.*

LYCIUM *fætidum*. *Linn. Suppl. 150.*

LYCIUM *indicum*. *Retz. Obs. 2. p. 12. n. 21.*

LIGUSTRO affinis, frutex baccifer fœtens, Buxi facie —  
Come Gommi, Mantees. *Kempf. Amœn. Exot. p. 780.*

BUCHOZIA *coprosmoides*. *L'Herit. Monograph.*

White flowers represented on white paper, make a poor figure, especially if small; our delineation, therefore, as we have too frequently to lament, does not do justice to the original, which forms a neat thick bush of humble growth, and in the autumn produces numerous white flowers, somewhat like those of Jasmine, but without scent, as is the whole plant if not bruised; but if you strongly squeeze a flower-bud or the top of a young shoot betwixt your thumb and finger, you will perceive a smell highly disgusting, which KÆMPFER likens to that of human ordure: Professor RETZIUS, who has minutely described this plant in his *Obs. Bot.* denies the existence of this smell\*, and thus very unjustly impeaches the veracity of the learned and accurate KÆMPFER: Professor THUNBERG

\* Quæ de odore stercoreis refert KÆMPFER falsa esse in Horto Hafniensi observavi, et ad singularem Botanicisque ignotam arborem a Batavis Strunthout dictam referri debere monuit amicissimus THUNBERG.

appears



appears to have countenanced him in this idea, *vid.* note ; we cannot account for this error in Prof. RETZIUS, distinguished for the excellence of his botanical observations, but by supposing that he smelt to the old leaves of the Lycium, which, if ever so strongly bruised, emit little or no scent : an odour similar to that of the present plant is excited in the *Draccephalum Sibiricum* on the slightest touch, and the roots of several species of *Mimosa* are equally offensive.

KÆMPFER, who found this plant not only wild, but cultivated in Japan, observed the flowers to vary in the number of their segments, which they do here : THUNBERG observed it with double flowers, a variety now not uncommon in the collections about London ; he remarked also hedges made of it, and what is very remarkable, he says, the plant produces no fruit, *fructus non producit* ; KÆMPFER must have found it in fruit, or he would not have called it *baccifer* ; Mr. HAXTON, when in the suit of the late embassy to China, found it cultivated by the Chinese in the open ground and in pots.

It was introduced here in 1787, by Mons. CELS\*, is usually kept in the greenhouse, and is readily enough increased by cuttings.

Many of the Japanese plants being as hardy as our own natives, we recommend it to be tried in the open ground,

\* Ait. Kew.



N<sup>o</sup> 362



Pub. by W. Curtis. S<sup>t</sup> Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1797.



ERICA RETORTA. RECURVED HEATH.

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*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta.  
*Antheræ* bifidæ. *Capf.* 4-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERICA *retorta* foliis quaternis aristatis recurvis, pedunculis  
bracteatis, floribus ampullaceis viscosis, stylo exserto,  
laciniis corollæ acutis.

ERICA *retorta* antheris subcristatis, foliis quaternis recurvis,  
corollis ovato-oblongis, stylo mediocri. *Linn. Suppl.*  
*Plant.* p. 220.

ERICA *retorta* foliis quaternis ovatis ferrulatis squarrosis, flo-  
ribus umbellatis viscosis. *Thunb. Prod. Pl. Cap.* p. 75.

ERICA *retorta* *Mont. Aët. holm. ann.* 1774. p. 297. t. 7.

No one can view the present species of *Erica*, without perceiving a manifest similarity betwixt it and the *ampullacea* already figured; the flowers of each are similar in form, and not very different in size and colour; in the *retorta* the stripes of the *ampullacea* are wanting, the blossoms of both are highly viscous, the segments of the corolla are more pointed in the *retorta*, the bractæ in the *ampullacea* are larger, more numerous, and more highly coloured; in the foliage the two plants differ very obviously, the leaves of the *retorta* being all of them recurved, or bent back, whence its name; each of them is also terminated by a long awn or spine: viewed with a magnifying glass, they appear edged with hairs; but surely these are not sufficiently strong to justify THUNBERG'S term of *ferrulatis*.

The flowers when they begin to blow, which is at different periods of the summer, usually about August, grow four together; these, as they advance, make way for four others, in  
their

their centre, and these again for others; so that in large specimens, a bunch of flowers will sometimes consist of twenty or more blossoms: previous to their expansion they are beautiful in the extreme, the body of the corolla is then almost white, the bulbous part at its summit a deep crimson, terminated by a little flame-like point, inclining more to a scarlet, which expands into four acute segments.

Our drawing was made from a plant which flowered at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY's, Hammer-smith; we afterwards saw at Mr. WILLIAMS's, Turnham-Green, a variety with larger flowers, and leaves more closely imbricated.

This species has long since been described by MONTI, in the Swedish Transactions, and more lately in the *Suppl. Pl.* of the younger LINNÆUS, who makes it a native of the Cape on the authority of Professor THUNBERG.

To this country it has been introduced since the publication of the *Hort. Kew.*

Like the *ampullacea*, it is at present scarcely to be had for any price, being rare, and difficult to increase by cuttings.

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## ROSA LUTEA. AUSTRIAN ROSE.

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Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

*Petala* 5. *Cal.* urceolatus, 5-fidus, carnosus, collo coarctatus.  
*Sem.* plurima, hispida, calycis interiori lateri affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ROSA *lutea* germinibus globosis pedunculisque glabris, calycibus petiolisque spinulosis, aculeis ramorum rectis  
*Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 201. Mill. Dict. ed. 6. 4to.*

ROSA *lutea* simplex. *Baub. Pin. 483. The single yellow Rose. Park. Parad. p. 417.*

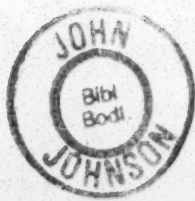
Prof. JACQUIN has given us a monograph on the genus *Oxalis*, which he has executed highly to his honour; we wish some Botanist of equal abilities would do the same by the genus *Rosa*, many of the species of which are still involved in great obscurity: Mr. AITON in the *Hort. Kew.* has taken much pains to elucidate many of them, and this one in particular, which he calls *lutea*, a name it had previously obtained from MILLER, and several older Botanists; we wish he had been less complaisant on this occasion, and given to it and the *fulphurea* (which he calls the double yellow rose) epithets more discriminative: hitherto the *lutea* has not been found that we know of in a double state, it possibly may at some future time; in that case, the *lutea* and *fulphurea* will both have the same name:—to prevent confusion, we have thought it expedient to call the *lutea* the Austrian Rose, and the *fulphurea* may be denominated the Levant Rose:—we are aware that names of this sort are not of the best kind, and only to be adopted under certain circumstances.

This species is found wild in Austria, and other parts of Germany; was cultivated in this country in the time of GERARD and PARKINSON: it is a shrub of low growth, flowers in July, is very hardy, and readily propagated; authors differ as to the scent of its flowers, MILLER says they have none, others very little, and others that the little they have is very unpleasant; hence it has been called by ALLIONI, *Rosa foetida*; in point of colour, they are subject to great variation; the red and yellow Austrian Rose is considered by Mr. AITON as its principal variety: it is our intention to give a figure of this very showy plant in some future number of the Magazine, when we hope further to elucidate the subject by some practical observations.

N<sup>o</sup> 363



*Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>c</sup> Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1797*







N. 364



Pub. by W. Curtis St Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1797.

## VITEX NEGUNDO. FIVE-LEAVED CHASTE-TREE.

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*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.**Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* limbus 6-fidus. *Bacca* 4-sperma.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

VITEX *Negundo* foliis quinatis ternatisque serratis, floribus racemoso paniculatis. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. Murr. p. 579. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 365.*

VITEX trifolia minor indica. *Pluk. Alm. 390. t. 206.*

NEGUNDO arbor mas. *Bauh Hist. 1. p. 189.*

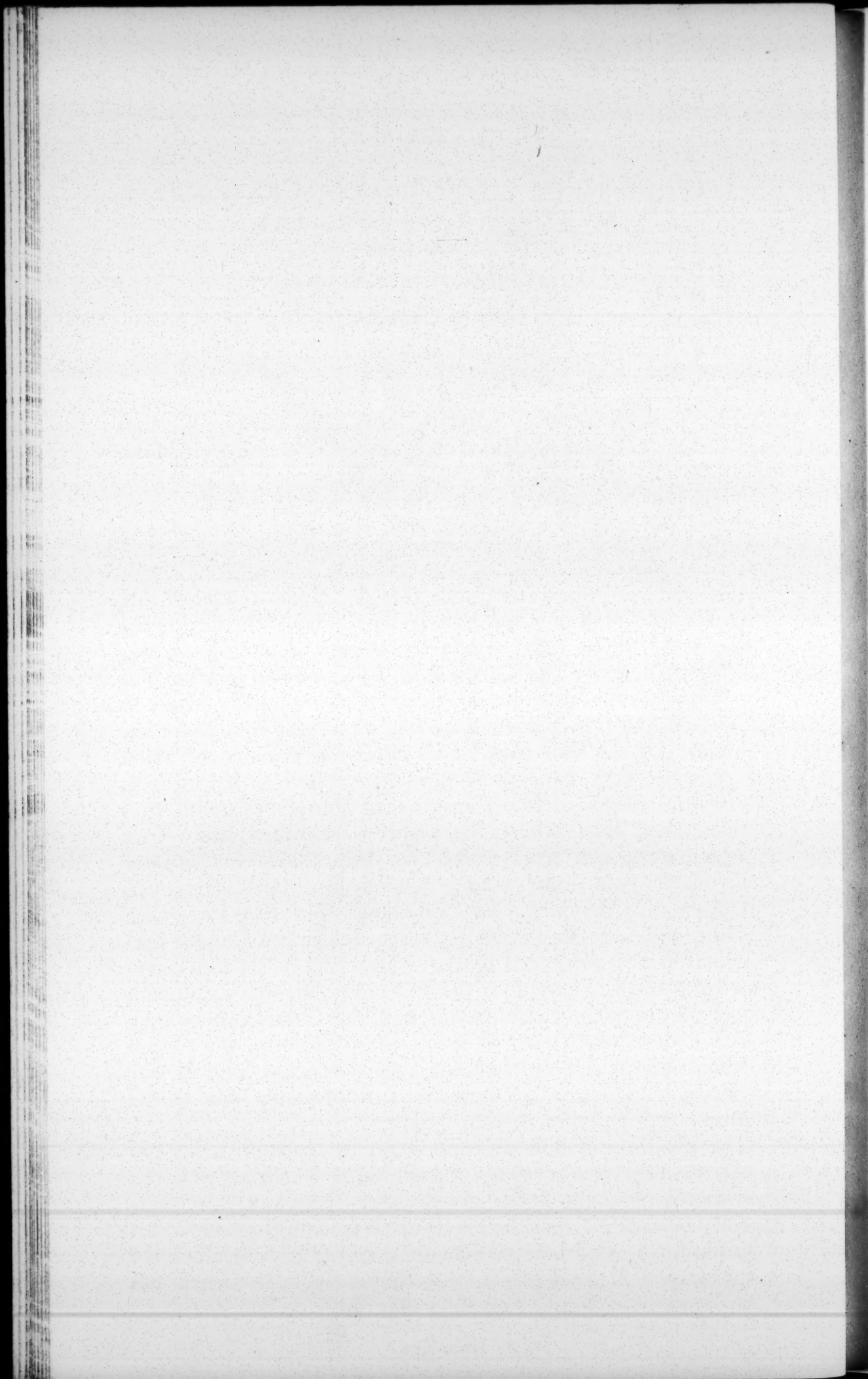
VITEX *chinensis.* *Miller's Dict. ed. 6. 4to.*

Mr. AITON informs us\*, that this deciduous tender shrub, a native of China and the East-Indies, distinguished more for the elegance of its foliage than the beauty of its flowers, was cultivated here by the Duchess of BEAUFORT, in 1697, at this present time just one hundred years ago; the plants so cultivated in all probability were lost, as we find Mr. MILLER, in describing the same plant in his Dictionary, under the name of *chinensis*, thus to express himself, "the fourth sort, viz. *chinensis*, has been lately introduced into the English garden from Paris, where the plants were raised from seeds which were sent from China by the missionaries. I was favoured with some young plants, by Mons. RICHARD, gardener to the king, at Versailles. The two sorts with white and blue flowers have succeeded in the Chelsea garden, but that with red flowers miscarried." It would appear from this account, that the *Vitex Negundo* was a common object of ornamental culture amongst the Chinese, since they possessed so many varieties of it in point of colour; the purple flowered one is, we believe, the only sort cultivated in our nurseries, and that not commonly; it blossoms late in the summer, and possesses some fragrance.

The plant is not difficult to increase by cuttings, being too tender to bear our winters, at least those which are severe; it is commonly kept in the greenhouse. MILLER very pertinently remarks, "that the plants are late in putting out leaves in the spring, and before these appear, they have so much the appearance of dead plants, that they have been turned out of the pots by some, supposing they were so."

\* Hort. Kew.







# OENOTHERA LONGIFLORA. LONG- FLOWERED OENOTHERA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Capf.* cylindrica infera. *Sem.* nuda.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

OENOTHERA *longiflora* foliis denticulatis, caulibus simplicibus pilosis, petalis distantibus bilobis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab.* 358. *Mant.* 227. *Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 3. Jacq. Hort. 2. p. 81. t. 172.*

This *Oenothera*, in point of size, the reverse of the *pumila*, lately figured in this work (*pl.* 355) is a native of Buenos Ayres, and was introduced by the Chevalier MURRAY, in 1776\*.

We have seen this plant grow to a greater height than any other species, luxuriant specimens have exceeded five feet by the time that they have nearly done flowering; and as the flowers are uncommonly large and shewy, and continue blowing a long while in succession (from July to October) we scarcely know a more desirable plant for the open border of a garden that is spacious; the flowers indeed, as in most of the plants of this genus, open in the evening, and appear in their greatest beauty when those of other plants are either fallen to the ground, withered by the heat of the day, or folded in the arms of sleep.

It is an annual of ready growth, and very productive of seed, some of which ripen early; these are to be sown in the open border, where the plant is intended to flower, in March or the beginning of April; as a single plant will be sufficient for one spot, one seedling only need be left; care must be taken to put a stick to it early of about four feet in length, to which its branches must be carefully tied, when about a foot long, and this is all that is necessary to be done; by this means the plant is not only preserved from the effects of violent winds, but appears to much greater advantage.

\* *Ait. Kew.*



N<sup>o</sup> 365



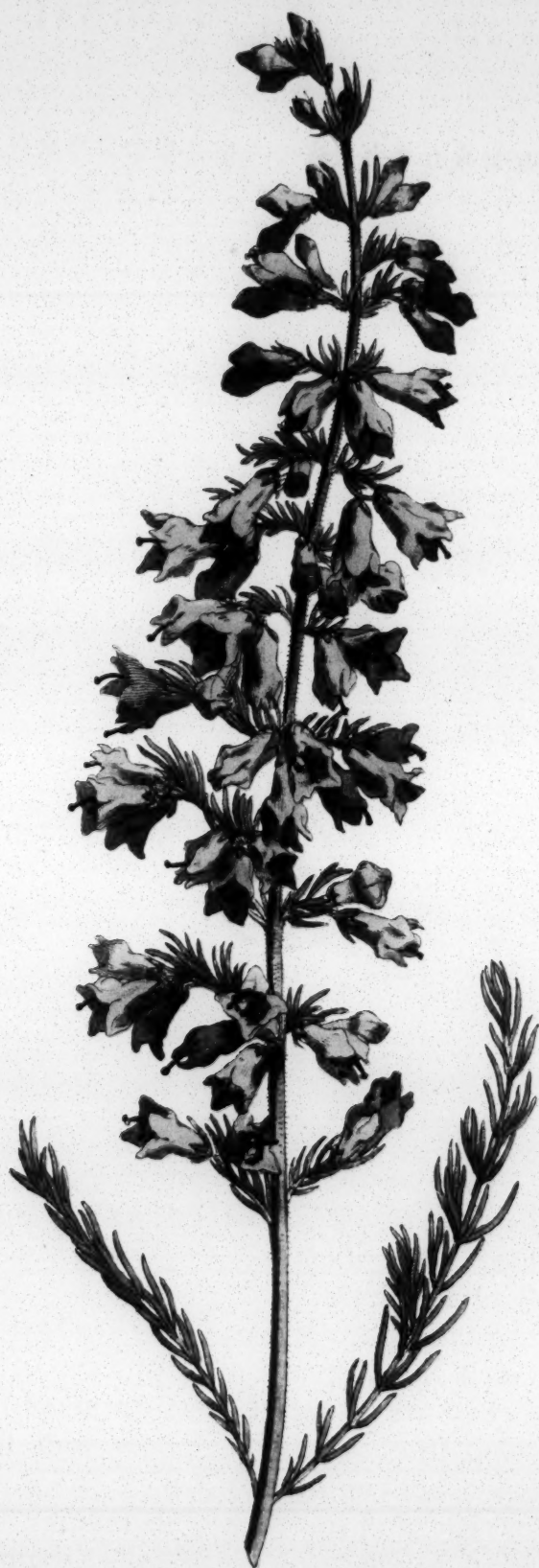
Pub. by W. Curtis. S<sup>t</sup> Geo. Crescent Mar 1. 1797.







N. 366



Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Novr 1797

ERICA PYRAMIDALIS. PYRAMIDAL HEATH.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* apice bifidæ, pertusæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

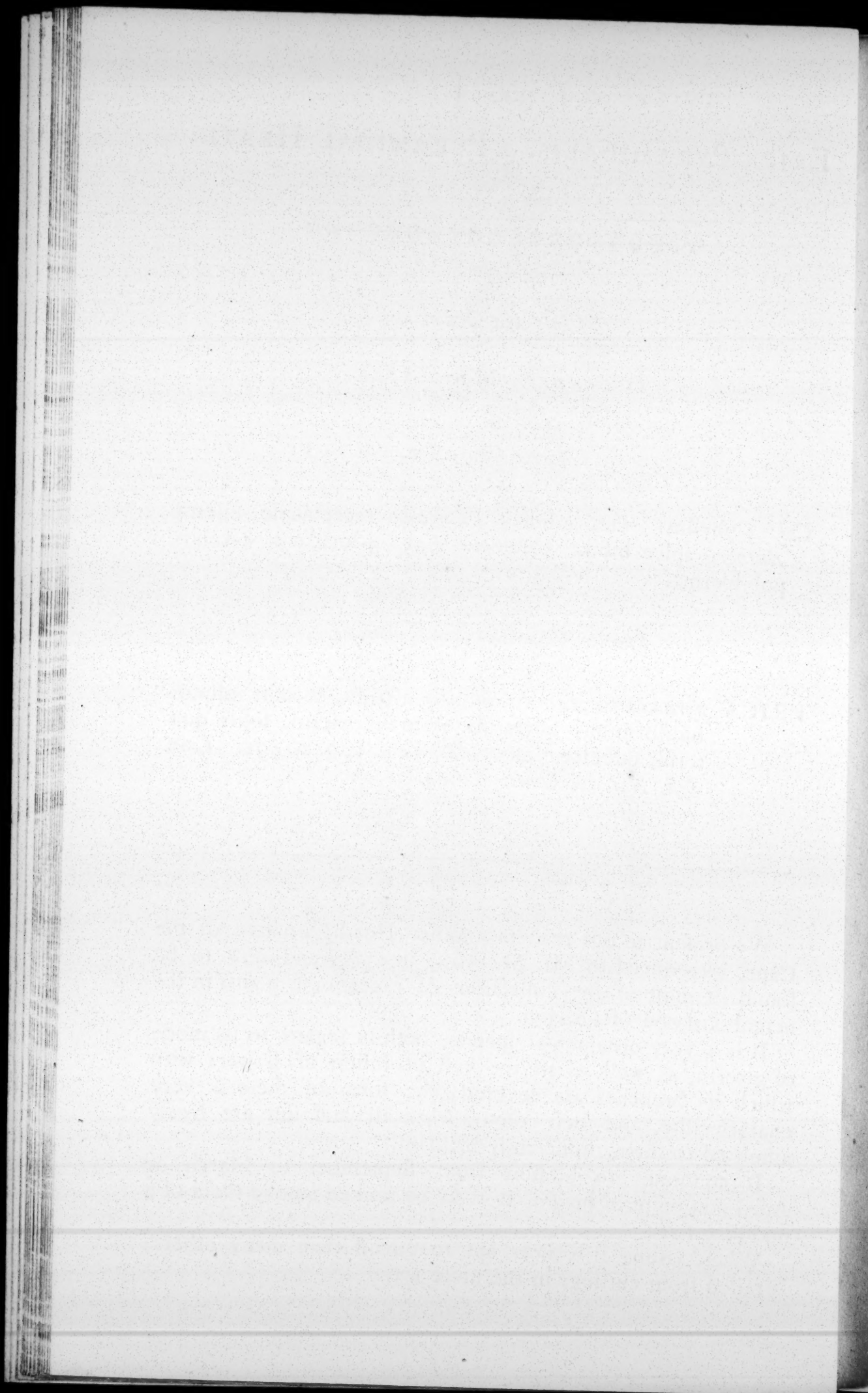
ERICA *pyramidalis* antheris muticis inclusis, corollis infundibuliformibus quaternis, stylo subexserto, foliis quaternis pubescentibus. *Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 491.* *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. Gmel. p. 624.*

We present to our readers another Heath, a native of the Cape, introduced by Mr. MASSON, in 1787, and now to be found in most of the collections of greenhouse plants in the neighbourhood of London.

It is a very ornamental species, both in regard to its mode of growth, as well as to the vast profusion of flowers with which its branches are covered; the form of these is very characteristic, and their colour, when air and sun are freely admitted to them, sufficiently brilliant.

It continues to blossom from September to March or April; in point of height, it is to be ranked among those of a middling size.

When young it is more apt to go off than many others; is raised from cuttings in the usual way.







VERBENA TRIPHYLLA. THREE-LEAVED  
VERVAIN.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* infundibuliformis, subæqualis, curva. *Calycis* unico dente truncato. *Sem.* 2. *f.* 4. nuda. (*Stam.* 2. *f.* 4.)

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

VERBENA *triphylla* tetrandra, floribus paniculatis, foliis ternis, caule fruticoso. *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov. p.* 21. *t.* 11. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 480.

ALOYSIA *citrodora.* *Ort. et Pal. diff. MSS.*

We learn from Monf. L'HERITIER, who has figured and described this plant, in his work above referred to, that it is a native of South-America, from whence it had been transmitted to Spain, in the gardens of which it was cultivated in the open borders; Prof. ORTEGA, of Madrid, sent both plants and seeds of it to Monf. L'HERITIER at Paris, where Dr. SIBTHORP obtained it, on his return from Greece, and introduced it here in 1784.

Professors ORTEGA and PALAU first described this plant, and named it *Aloysia citrodora*, Monf. L'HERITIER found it to be a *Verbena*, and gave it the trivial name of *triphylla*.

The leaves (or any part of the plant) when bruised, give out a most delightful fragrance; on this account, it is a most valuable acquisition to our gardens: it forms a shrub of a considerable size; the leaves, as far as we have noticed, always grow three together; the veins on each side of the midrib run parallel to each other; the flowers are small, nearly white, forming a panicle, which, as far as our observation has extended (and we have examined many luxuriant specimens) is never branched in the manner represented in L'HERITIER's figure; they are produced during most of the summer and autumnal months.

This shrub, being easily propagated by cuttings, is now become common in the neighbourhood of London, where it is treated as a greenhouse plant; in some parts of this island, especially near the sea, where the winter loses much of its severity, it would, in all probability, succeed very well in the open border.

N<sup>o</sup> 367



*Pub. by W. Curtis. St Geo. Crescent Apr. 1. 1799.*







N<sup>o</sup> 368



Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>r</sup> Geo. Crescent Apr. 1. 1797



ANTIRRHINUM VISCOSUM. CLAMMY  
TOAD-FLAX.



*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Corollæ* basis deorsum prominens nectarifera.  
*Caps.* 2-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANTIRRHINUM *viscosum* foliis caulinis linearibus alternis, radicalibus lanceolatis quaternis, calycibus villosis, cauli approximatis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. p. 855. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 556. Amæn. Acad. v. 4. p. 319. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 334. Syn. Arag. p. 80.*

ANTIRRHINUM *hirtum* foliis lanceolatis hirtis, floribus spicatis, foliolo calicino supremo maximo. *Jacq. Pl. rar. ic. cent. 1. t. 30.*

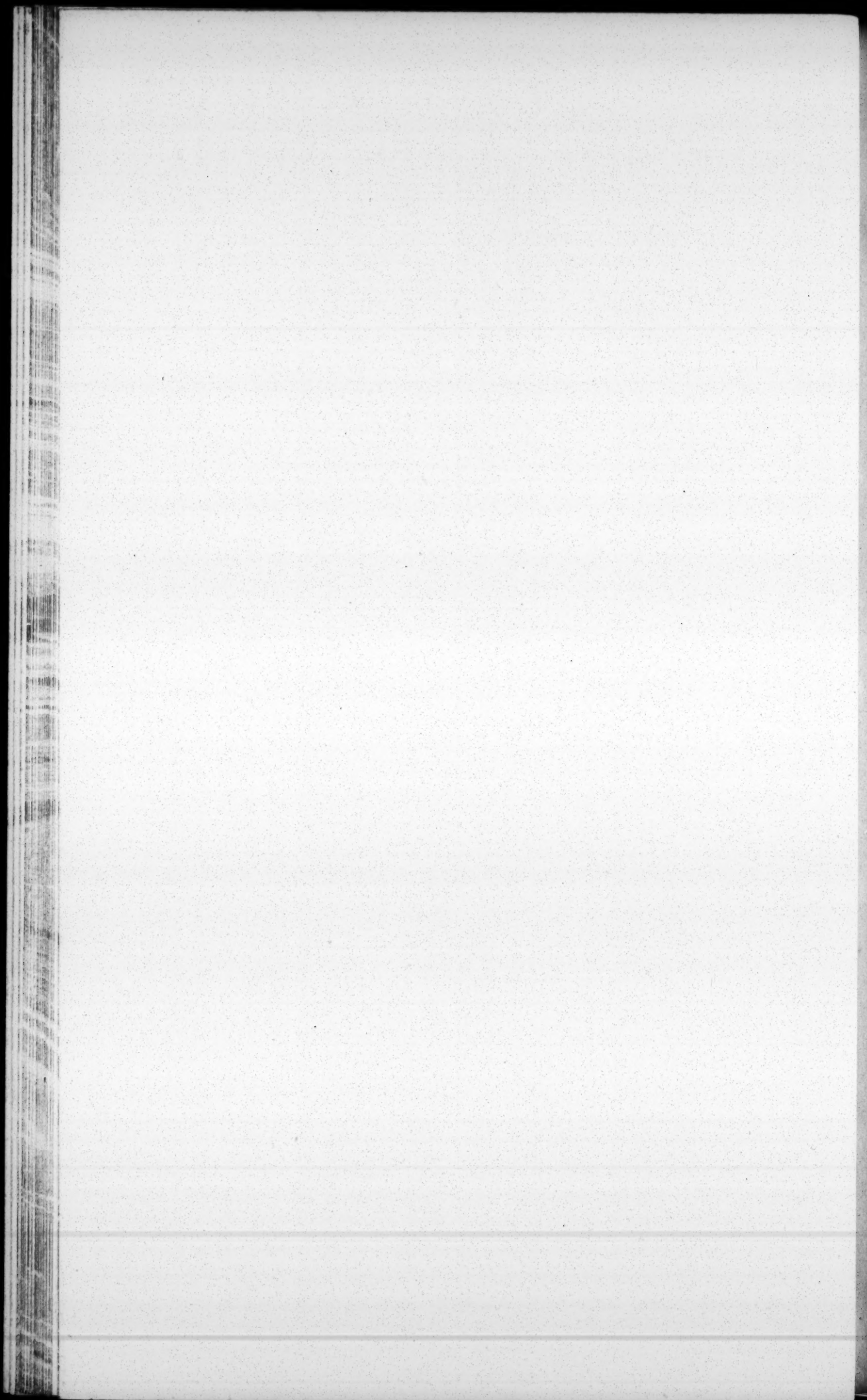
The plant here figured, the *Antirrhinum viscosum* of LINNEUS, is a native of Spain, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, in 1786, by Mons. THOÛIN\*.

It grows to about the same height as the *Antirrh. sparteam*, figured *Pl. 200*, has a stouter and more upright stem, covered with more numerous hairs; its flowers are larger than those of the *sparteam*, more particoloured, and have a greater affinity to those of our common Toad-flax; in their form we may trace something of the similitude of a bird's head, the calyx is remarkable as to the form of its leaves, and accords so well with that of Prof. JACQUIN'S *Antirrh. hirtum*, described in GMELIN'S *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 13. p. 931*, that we strongly suspect it to be the same plant.

It is an annual of ready growth, and flowers in July.

Its seeds should be sown about the beginning of April, in small patches, on the borders where the plants are intended to remain; when the seedlings come up, they should be thinned, and left at the distance of two or three inches from each other.

\* Ait. Kew.







N<sup>o</sup> 369



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc<sup>o</sup> Geo. G. G. Gent. Apr. 1. 1797.

AMARYLLIS, UNDULATA. WAVED-  
FLOWERED AMARYLLIS.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* hexapetaloidea, irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inserta, declinata, inæqualia proportionem vel directionem. \**Linn. Fil.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

AMARYLLIS *undulata* petalis linearibus canaliculatis undulatis, staminibus pistilloque deflexis corolla brevioribus, stigmate obsoleto. *Linn. Fil. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 421. Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p.*

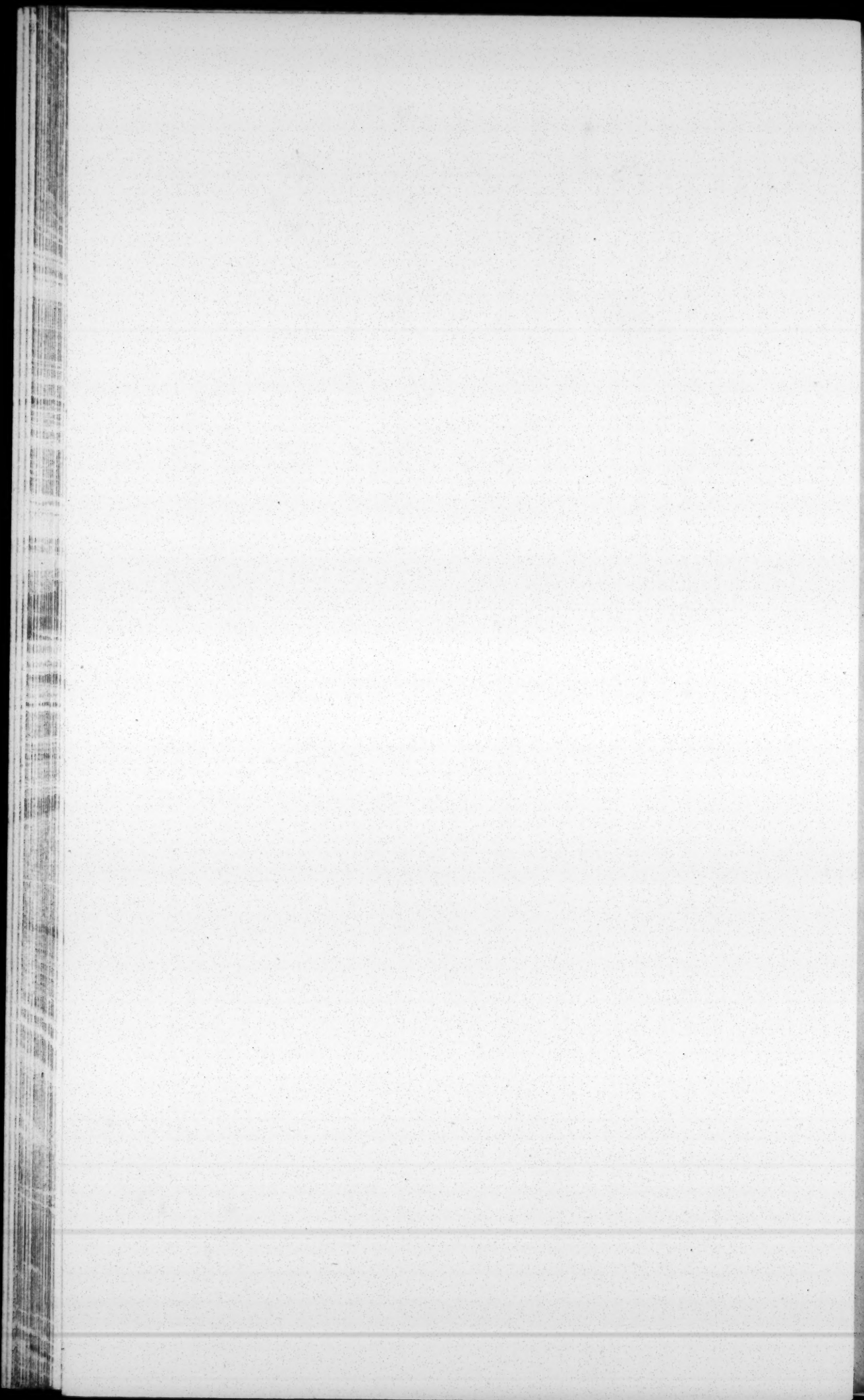
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In the flowers of this species of *Amaryllis*, a native of the Cape, and introduced about 1767, by JOHN BLACKBURNE, Esq.\* there is a considerable degree of beauty, and still more of singularity; and the plant is rendered more desirable, from its producing those flowers towards the close of autumn, so late as October and November, and that too both readily and abundantly.

Being a tender bulb, it is usually kept during winter in the greenhouse, or a well-secured frame.

Is propagated by offsets, which are plentifully produced.

\* *Ait. Kew.*







HOUSTONIA CÆRULEA. BLUE-FLOWERED  
HOUSTONIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA,

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 1-petala, infundibuliformis. *Capsula* 2-locularis, 2-sperma,  
supera.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HOUSTONIA *cærulea* foliis radicalibus ovatis, caule com-  
posito, pedunculis primis bifloris. *Linn. Syst.*  
*Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 149. Ait. Kew.*  
*v. 1. p. 141.*

RUBIA parva foliolis ad geniculum unumquodque binis,  
flore cæruleo fistuloso. *Banist. Virg. 1927.*

HOUSTONIA primo vere ubique florens, floribus infundi-  
buliformibus dilute cæruleis, foliis parvis ad-  
versis in caule paucis. *Clayt. n. 60.*

To this genus of plants GRONOVIVS gave the name of *Hous-  
tonia*, in honour of Dr. WILLIAM HOUSTON, a name that  
must be familiar to all who have read the Gardener's Dictionary  
of Mr. PHILIP MILLER, as there is scarcely a page in that  
book in which the writer does not record the obligations he  
is under to his much-valued and most useful friend.

Of this genus, two species only have been discovered, both  
natives of Virginia, the *cærulea* and *purpurea*; the former is  
the only one that has been introduced to this country, and that  
by Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES, in 1785\*.

We scarcely know a plant that has afforded us more pleasure  
in the cultivation than this our little favourite; though a native  
of the warmer parts of North-America, it bears our ordinary  
winters uninjured, is of ready growth, and, if paid the least  
attention to, flowers perpetually, spring, summer, and autumn;  
succeeds best in a pot, and loves moisture; soil and situation  
are not so material to it: is increased by parting its roots  
or by cuttings of the plant; has scarcely colour enough in its  
flowers to justify the term *cærulea*.

\* Ait. Kew.

N<sup>o</sup> 370



*Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo Crescent May 1. 1797.*







N<sup>o</sup> 371



Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>c</sup> Geo. Crescent May 1. 1797.



MIRABILIS JALAPA. COMMON MARVEL  
OF PERU.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* infundibul. *supera.* *Cal.* inferus. *Nectarium* globosum  
germen includens.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MIRABILIS *Jalapa* floribus congestis, terminalibus, erectis.  
*Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 218. Ait.*  
*Kew. p. 234.*

SOLANUM mexicanum, flore magno. *Baub. Pin. 168.*

MIRABILIA Peruviana. The Marvaile of Peru. *Ger. Herb.*  
*p. 272. cum. fig.*

ADMIRABILIS. The Mervaille of the World. *Park. Par.*  
*p. 365. t. 369. f. 9.*

From Peru, its original place of growth, this plant was introduced to Europe at a very early period; the names it bore on its introduction, sufficiently testify the admiration in which it was held: it was well known both to GERARD and PARKINSON; the latter devotes a whole page of his *Parad. terr.* to its description and culture, with the latter he appears to have been perfectly well acquainted, and even to have known the several varieties which we now cultivate.

It being a common practice to raise this plant from seed, some have been led to regard it as an annual, but it is strictly perennial; the roots in their native country, where they are never killed by frost, acquire, like those of the potatoe, a prodigious size; the flowers, of which the plant is very productive, open towards evening, whence, in the West-Indies, it has been called the *four o'clock plant*, and continue expanded till the next day's

day's sun closes them up; we have observed that the continuance of their expansion is in proportion to the power of the sun, and that late in the autumn, or in cloudy weather, they continue open most of the day; we have observed also, that a bed of these flowers communicates a delightful fragrance to a considerable distance; to the taste the whole plant is highly acrimonious, probably purgative, if not poisonous: it was once supposed that its roots produced the Jalap of the shops, when that opinion was found to be erroneous, LINNÆUS should have changed the trivial name of *Jalapa* to that of *peruviana*, as it now tends to mislead.

The principal varieties in point of colour are the purple, the white, the yellow, the variegated purple and white, the variegated purple and yellow; each of these, contrary to the opinion entertained of varieties, is found to produce the same.

The usual mode of raising these plants is from seed, which they plentifully produce; your early-blowing plants must be raised on a hot-bed, your late ones in the open ground, transplanting them when of a proper size; or take up the roots of your plants as you do your potatoes, preserve them during winter in dry sand, and plant them in the spring; these will make stronger plants, and will blow earlier than seedlings, viz. in August, and you will hereby be sure of continuing any particular sort.





ZYGOPHYLLUM INSUAVE. UNPLEASANT  
BEAN-CAPER.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* 10-phyllum germen tegens.  
*Caps.* 5-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ZYGOPHYLLUM *insuave* caule fruticoso, foliis conjugatis  
petiolatis obovatis, fructu lævi.

FABAGO *afra* frutescens minor, flore flavo magno, unguibus  
petalorum fuscis. *H. R. D. Boerb. Ind.*  
*Act.* p. 319.

In this genus of plants, the leaves have a peculiarity of growth, which gives birth to its botanic name of *Zygophyllum*, and which, literally translated, would be Yokeleaf; twelve species are enumerated in Prof. GMELIN's edition of *Linn. Syst. Nat.* the plant here represented comes nearest to the *Zyg. Morgsana* figured in DILLENIIUS's *Hort. Elth.* and for which it has by some been mistaken; but the characters in which the two plants differ, are so very striking, that we have no doubt of being justified in making it a species.

The leaves of *Morgsana* are fleshy, nearly sessile, and scentless; those of our plant are not fleshy, stand on long footstalks, and diffuse widely a strong foxy smell, like that of Crown Imperial; the flowers of the *Morgsana* are small, those of the *insuave* large and ornamental, when the plant is healthy; the seed-vessel of the *Morgsana* has four wings, ours not the least appearance of any: other differences, it would be superfluous to point out.

This species is most probably a native of the Cape, as it accords with the short description of BOERHAVE, above referred to; the precise time of its being introduced to this country, we have not been able to learn with certainty; it is not mentioned either in the *Diet.* of Mr. MILLER, or the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON.

It is a green-house plant of ready growth; flowers from July to September, and is easily increased by cuttings; its unpleasant scent will prove an insuperable bar to its general introduction.

N. 372



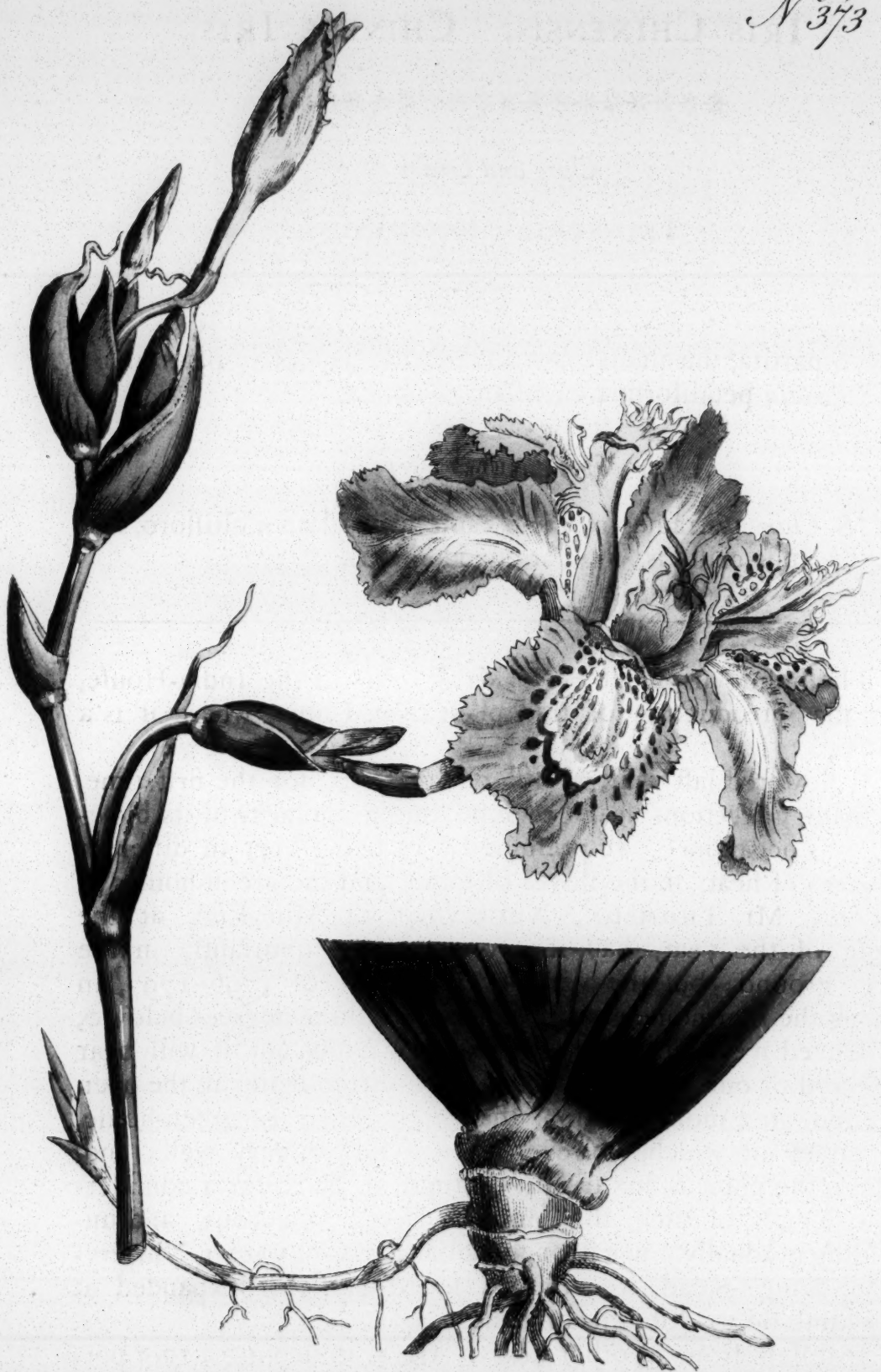
Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>t</sup> Geo. Crescent May. 1. 1797







N<sup>o</sup> 373



Pub. by W. Curtis, S<sup>t</sup> Geo. Crescent Junet. 1797.

## IRIS CHINENSIS. CHINESE IRIS.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-partita, inæqualis : laciniis alternis geniculato-patentibus.  
*Stigmata* petaliformia cucullato-bilabiata.

*Specific Character.*

IRIS *Chinensis* radice repente, caule paniculato multifloro, floribus cristatis, stigmatibus laciniatis.

The public are indebted to Mr. EVANS of the India-House, for the introduction of this plant from China, where it is a native.

It flowered last year, at different periods, for the first time, in many collections near London; this irregularity of its blowing was occasioned, we presume by its being kept in different degrees of heat, in the stoves of some, and the green-houses of others; Mr. THOMSON, Nurseryman of Mile-End, at the close of the year, had it growing very luxuriantly in the open ground; but the very severe winter of 1796-1797, in which the thermometer at Brompton was three degrees below 0, destroyed it; nevertheless, there is no doubt but it will bear the cold of our ordinary winters, and thrive better in the open ground, in a moist situation, than in the stove, or green-house, in either of which, however, it will flower very well; and, where the plant is luxuriant, continue to do so for a considerable length of time, the blossoms being numerous, and unfolding gradually: in a strong plant at Mr. COLVILL's, Nurseryman, King's-Road, we counted seven blossoms expanded at one time on its different branches.

It differs from all other known Iris's, in having a root perfectly of the creeping kind, sending out shoots to a considerable distance, by which it is rendered very easy of propagation; its flowers, in form and colour, come nearest to those of *Iris cristata*, and have a considerable degree of fragrance.



CYRILLA PULCHELLA. SCARLET-FLOWERED  
CYRILLA.

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* superus, 5-phyllus. *Cor.* declinata, infundibuliformis.  
*Limbus* planus, 5-partitus, subæqualis. *Rudimentum* fila-  
menti quinti. *Caps.* femibilocularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CYRILLA *pulchella*. L'Herit. *Stirp.* Nov. t. 71.

COLUMNÆA *erecta*. Le Lamarck *encycl.* 2. p. 66.

BUCHNERIA *coccinea*. Scop. *insubr.* 2. p. 10. t. 5.

ACHIMENES *minor erecta simplex, foliis crenatis ovatis*  
*oppositis vel ternatis, floribus petiolatis sin-*  
*gularibus ad alas.* Browne *Jam.* 271. t. 30.  
*f.* 1.

After receiving various appellations, this plant has been finally named *Cyrilla*, by Mons. L'HERITIER, in honour of DOMINICO CYRILLO, M. D. Professor of Medicine at Naples, and author of *Plantæ rariores regni Neapolitani, &c.* *Cyrilla racemosa* is referred by SWARTZ to the Genus *Itea*.

This beautiful exotic is a native of Jamaica; Dr. BROWNE found it near Hope-River, in the lower mountains of Liguanea; he recommends it to be cultivated as an ornamental plant, says that it thrives best in a cool gravelly soil, well furnished with moisture, and intermixed with a rich soil; to this country it was introduced by Mr. WILLIAM FORSYTH in 1778, and is now very generally cultivated in our stoves; it will not succeed in a green-house; but, provided it has a sufficient degree of heat, there is no difficulty attends its culture: it throws out from its roots abundance of squamous shoots of a singular appearance, by which it is readily increased.

It flowers from August to October.

N<sup>o</sup> 374



Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>t</sup> Geo. Crescent June 1. 1797.







N<sup>o</sup> 375



*Ed. by W. Curtis & Geo. Crescent July 1. 1797.*

ASTRAGALUS MONSPESSULANUS. MONT-  
PELIER MILK-VETCH.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Capfula* (plurimis) 2-ocularis, gibba. *Filamentum* solitarium  
teres. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. Gmel. p. 1132.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ASTRAGALUS *monspessulanus* acaulis, scapis declinatis lon-  
gitudine foliorum, leguminibus subulatis te-  
retibus subarcuatis glabris. *Linn. Syst. Veg.*  
*ed. 14. Murr. p. 684. Mant. 450. Ait.*  
*Kew. v. 2. p. 77.*

ASTRAGALUS *monspessulanus*. *Baubin. Hist. 3. p. 338.*  
*Magnol. Bot. Monsp. p. 33.*

ASTRAGALUS *purpureus* perennis monspeliensis. *Morif.*  
*Hist. 2. p. 106.*

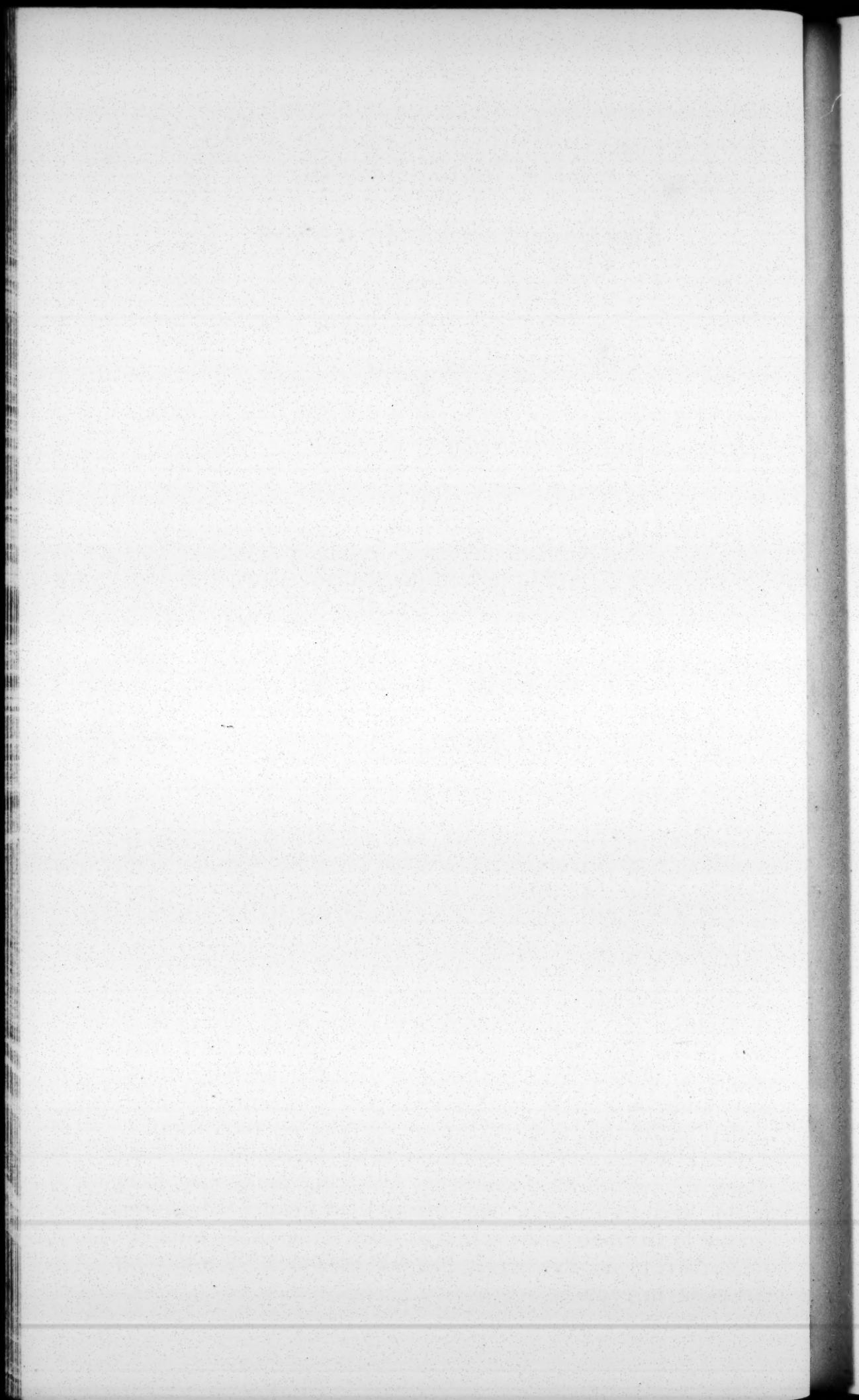
The plants of this genus are very numerous, and many of them highly ornamental; the brilliant colours which the blossoms, but more especially the flower-cups, of the present species exhibits, justly entitle it to a place in the flower-garden.

It is a native of the South of France; MAGNOL informs us, that it grows in dry places about Montpellier; is a hardy perennial, of ready growth, flowers early in July, and has ripened its seeds in my garden at Brompton; by these the plant is most advantageously increased; it may also be raised from cuttings of the stalks: most of this tribe have large roots, penetrating to a great depth, which not being easily divisible, renders it difficult to increase them by parting their roots.

The best situation for this plant is an elevated one, among stones, or rock-work, where its flowering stems may hang down; thus its blossoms are displayed to greater advantage, and not so liable to be disfigured as when lying on the ground.

Dr. WILLIAM PITCAIRN had the honour of introducing this plant in 1776.







SALVIA FORMOSA. SHINING-LEAVED SAGE.



*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* inæqualis. *Filamenta* transverse pedicello affixa.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SALVIA *formosa* foliis subcordatis, corollarum galea barbata, calycibus trilobis, caule frutescente. *L'Herit. Stirp. nov. p. 41. t. 21. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 43.*

SALVIA *Leonuroides*. *Gloxin. Obs. Bot. p. 15. t. 2.*

SALVIA *pyrifolia*. *Domb. Per mss.*

This charming species of Sage, distinguished by its heart-shaped glossy leaves and scarlet flowers, is a native of Peru, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Mons. THOUIN, in 1783: it is now very generally cultivated near London, as a green-house plant; the foliage, but more especially the flower-cups, when bruised, emit a smell somewhat like Clary; the blossoms which appear during the latter part of summer soon drop, even before they decay: the plant is easily propagated by cuttings; in the winter it requires to be placed in a warm and dry green-house, and to be sparingly watered, being tender and apt to go off.

In the figure and description of this plant, given by Mons. L'HERITIER in the work above referred to, we may be said to have a model of perfection.



N. 376



Pub. by W. Curtis, Sc. Geo. Crescent July 1. 1797.







N. 377



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Crescent July 1797

## ERODIUM ROMANUM. ROMAN CRANE'S-BILL.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Nect.* *Squamulae* 5, cum filamentis alternantes; et *Glandulae* melliferæ, basi staminum insidentes.

*Fruetus* 5-coccus, rostratus; *rostra* spiralia, introrsum barbata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ERODIUM *romanum* acaule, scapis radicalibus multifloris, foliis pinnatis, foliolis pinnatifidis. *L'Herit. n.* 11.

*Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 414.

GERANIUM *romanum*. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 951.

GERANIUM *myrrhinum tenuifolium*, amplo flore purpureo.

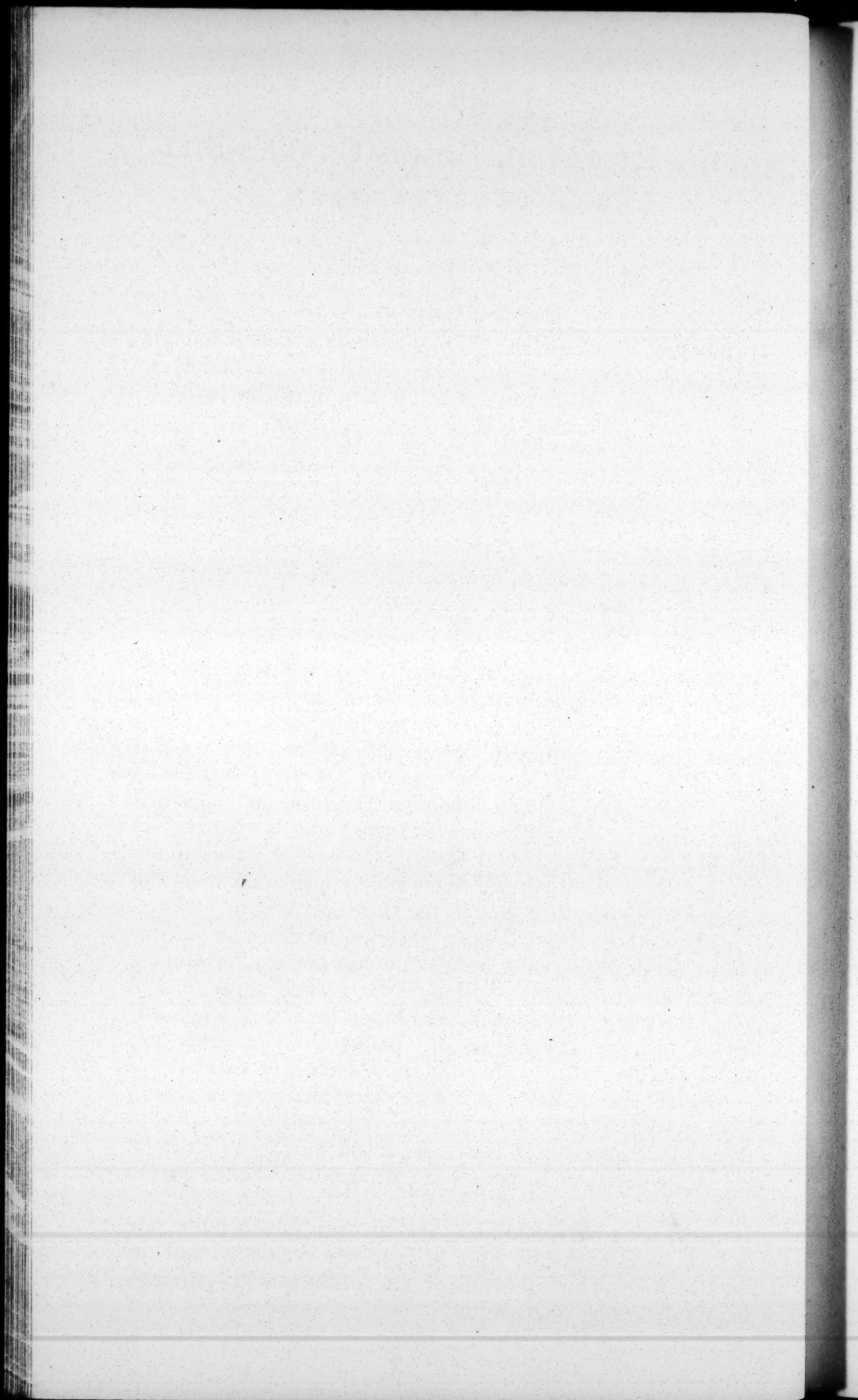
*Barr. rar.* 568. *t.* 1245.

In point of foliage, a great similarity exists betwixt the present plant, and the *Geranium cicutarium* of LINNÆUS, a wild British native, common on many of the banks and walls about London; there is also a considerable affinity in the form and colour of their flowers; but the *romanum* is a perfectly distinct species, differing in having a root of longer duration, and which is more properly perennial than annual; indeed we have no doubt but that, in its natural state, it is perfectly so: in the cultivated plant the flowering stems rise immediately from the root, not from the stalks, as in the *G. cicutarium*.

This lively little plant begins flowering in April, and continues to do so during most of the summer months, producing seeds in abundance, which falling on the ground vegetate, and increase the plant; we have indeed found that it is much disposed to become a weed, in dry pastures, or on grass, not very frequently mown, which it most agreeably enlivens; a dry situation suits it best: it is well calculated to grow among stones, or rock-work.

Grows spontaneously in Italy, and is said by LINNÆUS to be found in the streets of Rome; was cultivated in Chelsea garden in 1724.

Its seeds are a curious object, the manner in which they are detached when perfectly ripe, in hot, dry weather, and the screw-like form which the tail of the arillus quickly assumes, is highly deserving of attention.







N<sup>o</sup> 378



Pub by W. Curtis A. Geo. Crescent July 7. 1797.

ROELLA CILIATA. PRICKLY ROELLA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* infundibuliformis, fundo clauso staminiferis valvulis. *Stigma* 2-fidum. *Capf.* 2-ocularis cylindrica infera.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ROELLA *ciliata* foliis ciliatis, mucrone recto. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* ed. 3. p. 241. *Syst. Vegetab.* ed. 14. *Murr.* p. 211. *Ait. Kew.* v. 1. p. 225.

CAMPANULA *africana* frutescens aculeosa, flore violaceo. *Comm. Hort.* v. 2. p. 77. t. 30.

CAMPANULA *africana* humilis pilosa, flore ex albido languide purpureo. *Seb. Thes.* 1. p. 25. t. 16. f. 5.

ACULEOSA *mauritanica*, ericæ foliis hirsutis rigidis infesto mucrone pungentibus. *Pluk. Aln.* 8. t. 252. f. 4.

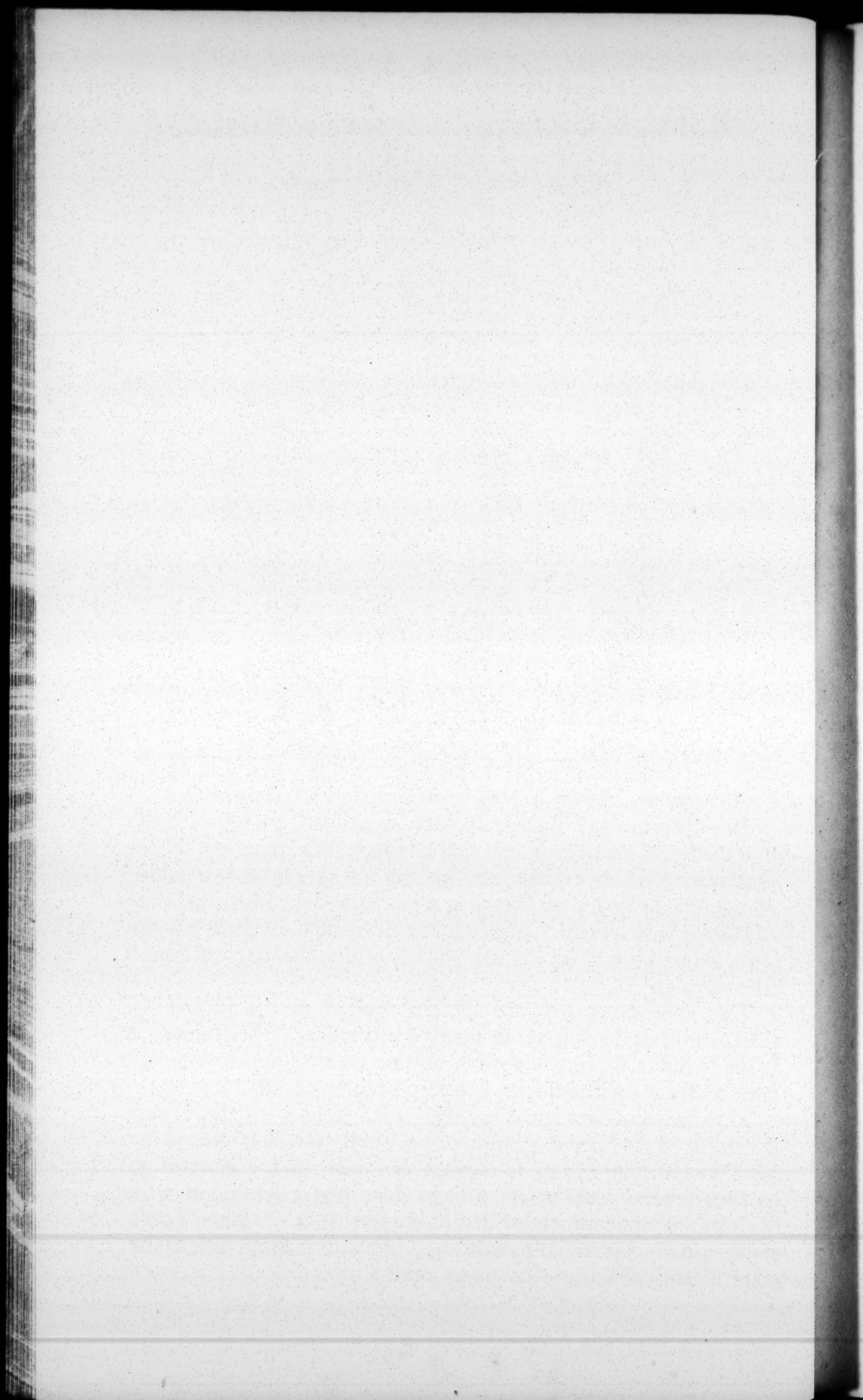
As a genus, *Roella* is very nearly related to *Campanula*.

In a flower of this species recently expanded, we see distinctly five shades of colour, which being disposed in rings, or circles, produce a striking effect; the bottom of the flower is white, of a yellowish cast, next succeeds a circle of deep blue, inclining to black, with a surface highly glazed, the next circle is greyish blue, resembling fatin, the next nearly white, and the outermost pale purple.

The antheræ at first are closely applied to the surface of the corolla, and resemble so many small ridges; the stigma, as in many other flowers, does not assume its true appearance till the corolla is on the decay, then it becomes bifid.

This shrub of low growth, long since known to the Dutch Botanists, is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774; it flowers in June, and continues in blossom several weeks: its foliage does not correspond with the elegant appearance of its blossoms; it is a green-house plant, usually increased by cuttings, but not readily, nor is the plant so easy of culture as many others.







## NARCISSUS TENUIOR. SLENDER NARCISSUS.



*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Petala* 6 æqualia; *Nectario* infundibuliformi 1-phyllo; *Stamina* intra Nectarium.

*Specific Character.*

NARCISSUS *tenuior* foliis lineari subulatis canaliculatis, scapo unifloro, nectario brevi rotato plicato.

In the month of May 1794, I first observed this *Narcissus* in a single, but mostly in a double state, in the garden of Mr. JAMES MADDOCK, Florist at Walworth, who obtained bulbs of it from Holland, under the name of *Narcissus flore sulphureo junquifolius*; by the Dutch it appears to have been long cultivated: of what country it is a native does not appear as yet; there is little doubt of its being an European plant, it being found to be perfectly hardy; as a species it is certainly very distinct, though inferior in size and beauty to many others.

Root the size of a small nutmeg, of a pale brown colour, leaves about a span long, very narrow, at their base scarcely a quarter of an inch wide, tapering gradually to a point, which is somewhat obtuse, the outer side is convex and somewhat fluted, the inner concave, not glaucous; stalk somewhat longer than the leaves, round, slightly flattened, especially on its upper part, supporting on its summit one flower (I have never observed more) this possesses a considerable fragrance, less powerful than that of the *Jonquil*, and more so than that of *odorus*; the spathe is membranous, length of the peduncle, which is about an inch long; flower, when fully blown, standing horizontally; tube greenish, nearly cylindrical, somewhat longer than the peduncle; limb flat, divided into six segments, of a pale-yellow or sulphur colour, ovate, the three alternate segments largest, each terminating in a short mucro; nectary yellow, in form like that of *biflorus*, plaited, the margin of it as the flower advances becoming brown, the antheræ of the three longest stamina visible in the mouth of it.





Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1797.







## DOLICHOS LIGNOSUS. PURPLE DOLICHOS.

\*\*\*\*\*

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

*Vexilli* basis callis 2 parallelis oblongis alas subtus comprimentibus.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DOLICHOS *lignosus* volubilis, caule perenni, pedunculis capitatis, leguminibus strictis linearibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 658. Hort. Cliff. Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 32. \*Smith. Spicil. Bot. t. 2.*

CACARA five Phaseolus perennis. *Rumph. Amb. 5. p. 378. t. 136.*

The plant here represented has very generally been regarded as the *Dolichos lignosus* of LINNÆUS, and we are confirmed in the idea of its being so from his own figure in the *Hort. Cliff.* and that in the *Herbar. Amboin.* to which he refers, rather than from its according with his specific description, for with that the plant is evidently at variance, the seed-vessels being neither straight nor linear, but evidently curved, as represented on the plate: in their natural situation the concave part is turned upwards. RUMPHIUS describes the germen under the term *corniculum sursum elevatum*, and the seed-vessels as *parum incurvæ*: Dr. SMITH, on the contrary, taking no notice of the impropriety of LINNÆUS's description, says they are a little *recurved*; whether this term be strictly applicable to the seed-vessels in the *Linnæan* sense of the word, may perhaps admit of a doubt†.

RUMPHIUS informs us, that the seed-vessels of this plant are a common food throughout India, eaten as our French or kidney beans are, to which however he observes, that they are far inferior; of that extensive country it is considered as a native, there are good grounds for regarding it also as a native of Spain and Portugal: we were favoured with seeds of it by Mr. JOHN WHITE, of Fleet-Street, which had been gathered at Gibraltar by his brother, Lieut. WHITE, of the 82d regiment.

This plant, so far from requiring a stove, is hardy enough to bear our ordinary winters, when placed against a wall in a sheltered part of the garden; but it is usually kept in the greenhouse as a climber, for which it is well adapted, as it continues, if it has plenty of pot room, during most of the summer to throw out abundance of bright purple flowers, in succession; these soon fade, and are followed by seed-vessels, which have produced ripe seeds in my garden at Brompton, and by these the plant is readily increased.

\* Introd. by Mons. THOUIN, 1776.

† Vid. MARTYN's Lang. of Bot. Term *recurvum*.

N<sup>o</sup> 380



Pub by W<sup>c</sup> Curtis Sc<sup>o</sup> Geo Crescent Aug 1. 1797.

N<sup>o</sup> 381



Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>t</sup> Geo. Croft Aug 1. 1797



## IXIA TRICOLOR. THREE-COLOURED IXIA.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

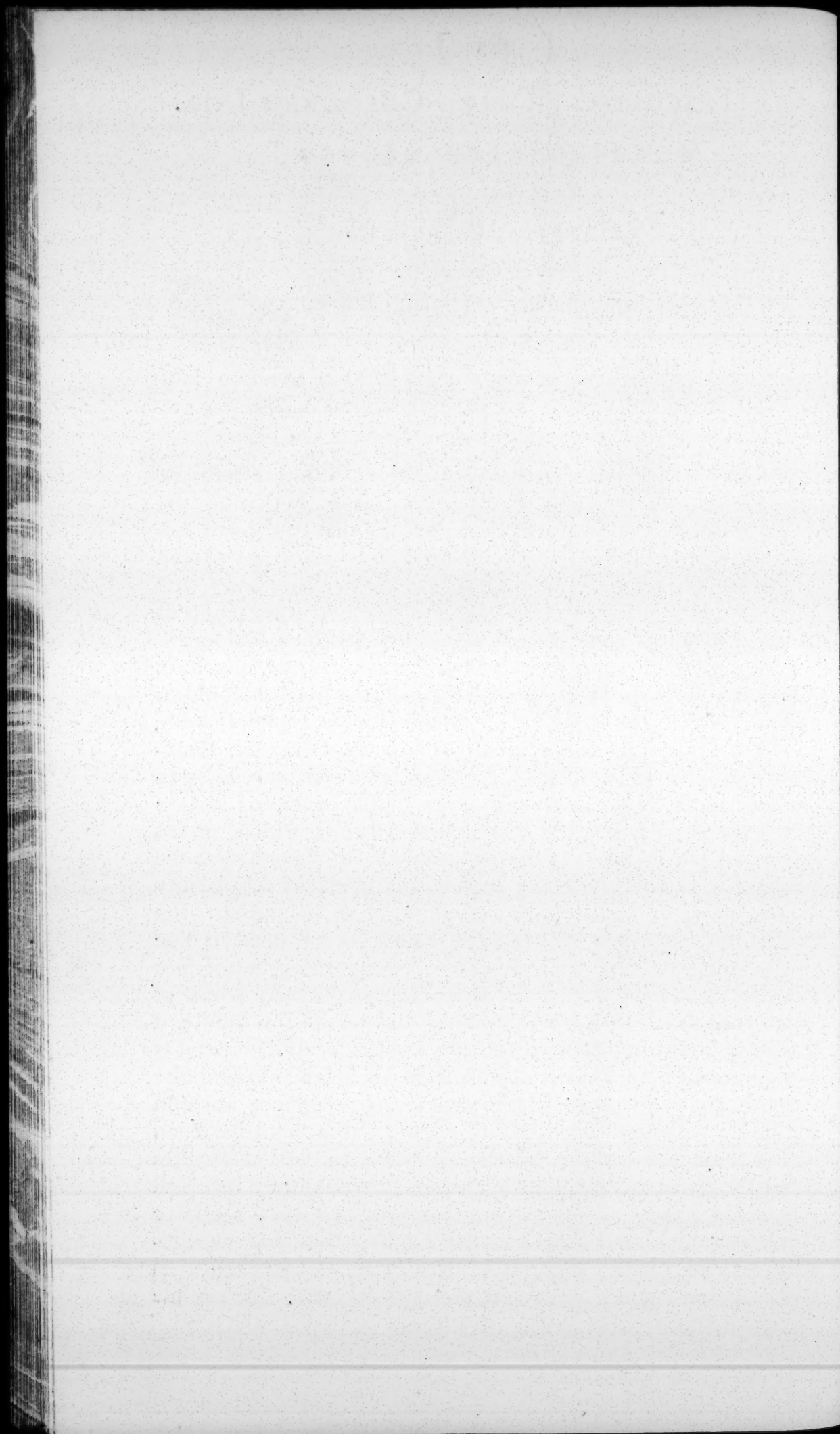
*Cor.* 6-partita, campanulata, regularis. *Stigmata* 3.

*Specific Character.*

IXIA *tricolor* foliis ensiformibus erectis, scapo flexuoso subtrifloro, spathis fusco maculatis, tenuissime sulcato plicatis.

We do not remember ever to have been so forcibly struck with the beautiful appearance of a flower, as with that of the present *Ixia*, nor do we recollect any one that can boast colours at once so various, so brilliant, and so pleasing; placed by the side of the *Amaryllis formosissima*, *sarniensis*, *vittata*, the *Cistus formosus*, *Pelargonium tricolor*, or a hundred other plants of the more beautiful sorts, the eye would be fixed by this alone.

It is a plant of taller growth than the *Ixia crocata*, the stalk rising to the height of about a foot and a half, the lower half of it is curiously enveloped by the foliage, usually simple, round, smooth, crooked, supporting on its summit two or three flowers, sometimes more, leaves sword-shaped, perfectly smooth, extending to the lowermost flower; flowers large, sessile, enclosed before they expand in a bivalve membranous sheath, which, on its lower part particularly, is deeply grooved or plaited, and the whole of it is finely spotted; to see the singularity and beauty of this part, it is necessary to use a small magnifier: the flowers are superbly brilliant, the base of each petal is fine yellow, the middle is marked with a large arrow-shaped spot of a dark-purple hue, with the appearance of velvet, a line of which runs down through the yellow and terminates before it reaches the bottom of the petal, the remainder of the petal is of a colour difficult to describe (a kind of bright orange) the antheræ are yellow, the stigma trifid, each segment purplish and bifid. Though new to this country, this plant has been known some years to the Dutch, we find it in their catalogues under the name of *Ixia stellata tricolor*; no doubt they received it from the Cape. This species is propagated with the same ease that most of the *Ixias* are, and requires the same management,—to be planted in a pot of bog-earth and secured from frost. It has ripened seeds with me at Brompton; one capsule contained ten.







SILENE ORNATA. DARK-COLOURED  
CATCHFLY.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* ventricosus. *Petala* 5-unguiculata coronata ad faucem.  
*Caps.* 3-locularis.

*Specific Character.*

SILENE *ornata* calycibus fructus oblongis carinatis pilosis,  
petalis bifidis, foliis lanceolatis pubescentibus viscosis  
planis, caule viscido. *Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 96.*

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The beauty of this plant consists merely in the colour of its flowers, which is dark red, somewhat like that of the Clove pink; the plant itself is of rude growth, and requires frequent attention to keep it in order: it grows readily, rising to the height of about two feet, blows freely during most of the summer months, and ripens its seeds, from which the plant may easily be raised; but it is most commonly propagated by cuttings, which strike freely.

It is first described in the *Hort. Kew.* and has not, to our knowledge, been figured till now; Mr. AITON informs us, that it is a biennial, and was introduced from the Cape by Mr. MASSON, in 1775.

There are few greenhouses near London in which the plant is not to be met with.

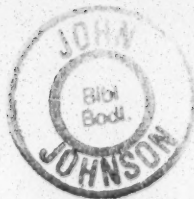
N<sup>o</sup>. 382



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Gen. Crescent Sep. 1. 1797.







N<sup>o</sup> 383



Pub. by W. Curtis Sculp. Geo. Gifford Del. 1. 1797

GLADIOLUS SECURIGER. COPPER-COLOURED  
CORN-FLAG.



*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-partita tubulosa ringens. *Stamina* adscendentia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

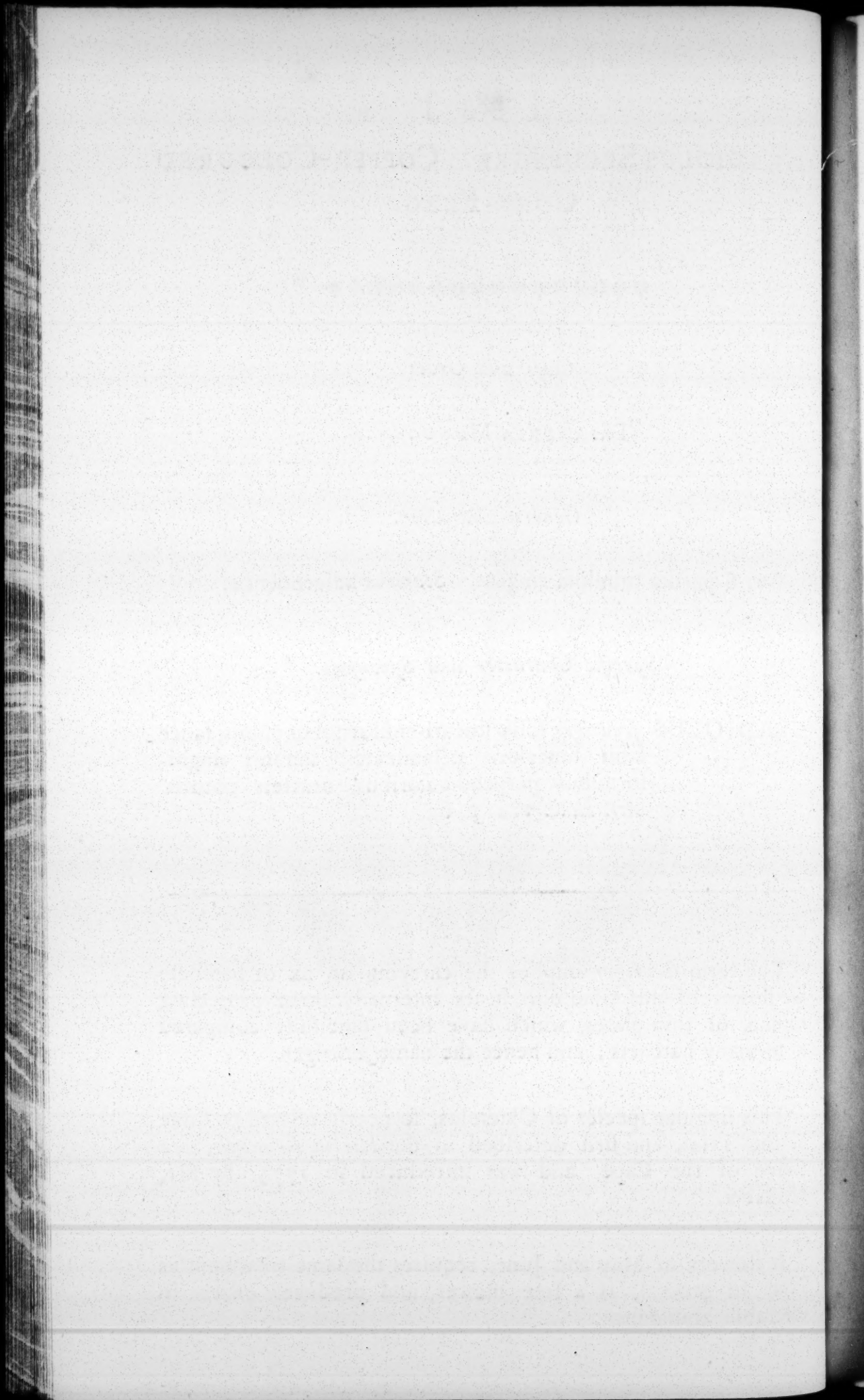
GLADIOLUS *securiger* foliis lineari-ensiformibus planis, fauce  
labii superioris trilaminato: laminis ungui-  
formibus perpendicularibus, bracteis obtusis.  
*Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 65.*

The term *securiger* implies the carrying an ax or hatchet; the flower of this *Gladiolus* bears internally three projecting lamina, or thin plates, which have been fancifully compared to so many hatchets; and hence the name *securiger*.

This singular species of *Gladiolus*, so nearly related to some of the *Ixias*, and first described in the *Hortus Kewensis*, is a native of the Cape, and was introduced in 1774, by Mr. MASSON.

It flowers in May and June, requires the same treatment as *Ixias* in general, is a free blower, and produces offsets in tolerable abundance.







## CRASSULA COTYLEDON. TREE CRASSULA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Pet* 5. *Squamæ* 5-nectariferæ ad basin germinis. *Capf.* 5 polyspermæ.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CRASSULA *Cotyledon* foliis subrotundis carnosissimis supra punctatis, caule arboreo. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 393. Jacq. Miscell. 2. p. 295. t. 19.*

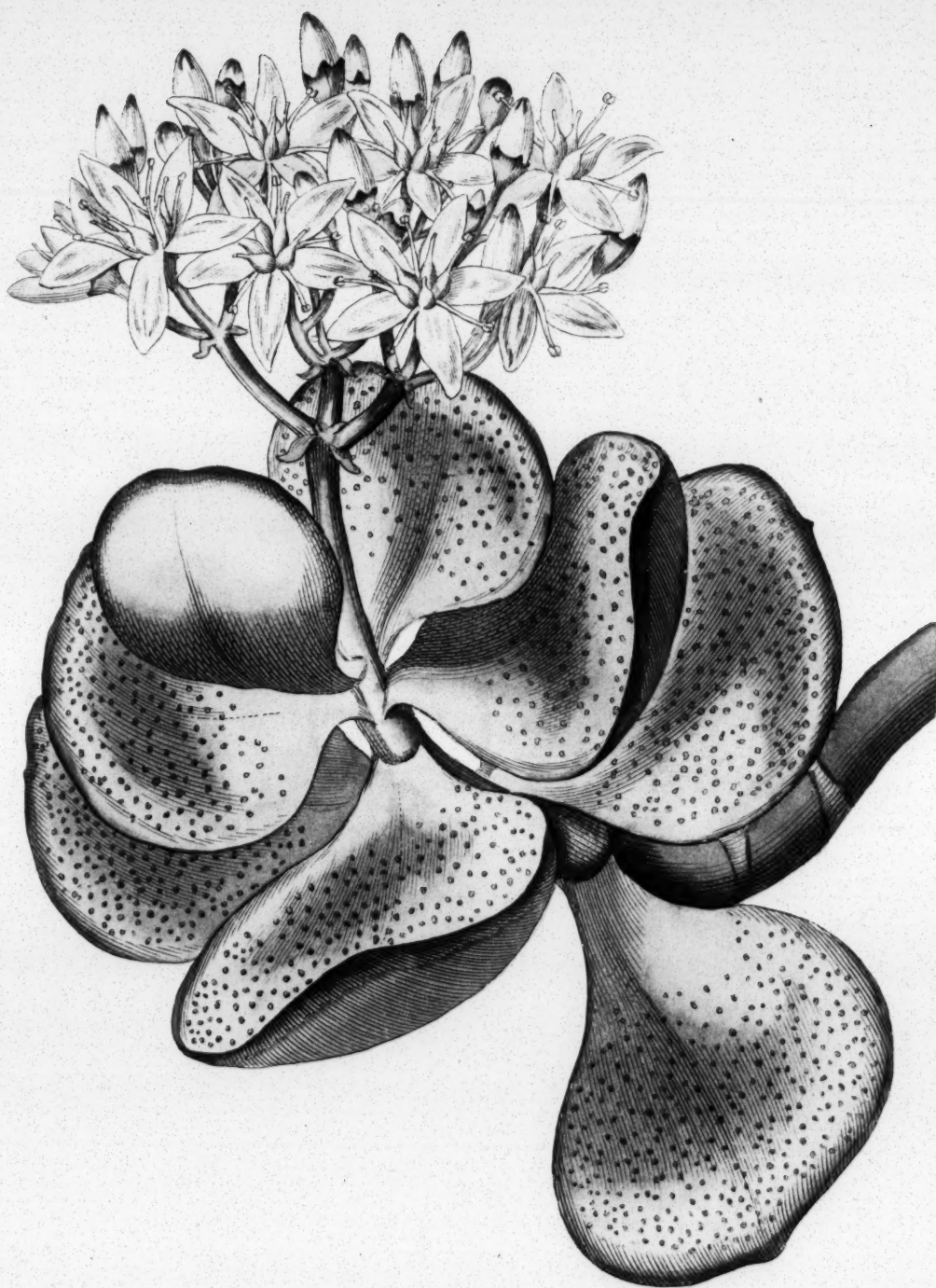
COTYLEDON *arborescens* caule ramoso succulento foliis obverse ovatis emarginatis, marginibus purpureis. *Mill. Dict. ed. 6. 4to.*

In the habit of this plant, but more especially in its foliage, there exists a great similarity to the *Cotyledon orbiculata*, figured *t.* 321 of this work; there will be found however to be a very great difference in the form of their flowers, those of the *Crassula* resemble the flowers of a *Sedum*; to which genus, indeed, it has great affinity, but a singular trait in this plant is its indisposition to flower: Mr. FAIRBAIRN informs me, that he never saw it produce blossoms in Chelsea Garden till the present summer; Mr. MILLER never saw it flower, nor does it appear that Mr. AITON ever did. At Chelsea Garden there are several plants of this species, some of which form small trees; one of those, but not the oldest, produced this summer several bunches of flowers, which continued during May and June: in the treatment of these plants there has been no variation, they are constantly kept in a glass-case with other succulents.

It is a native of the Cape, and was cultivated by MILLER in 1739\*. Is readily increased by cuttings.

\* Ait. Kew.











N<sup>o</sup> 385



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Crescent Oct. 1. 1797.

MONSONIA LOBATA. BROAD-LEAVED  
MONSONIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

POLYADELPHIA DODECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Stam.* 15 connata in 5 filamenta. *Stylus* 5-fidus. *Caps.* 5-cocca.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MONSONIA *lobata* foliis cordatis lobatis dentatis. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* v. 2. p. 100.

MONSONIA *lobata* foliis ovato-cordatis sublobatis, calycibus muticis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr.* p. 697.

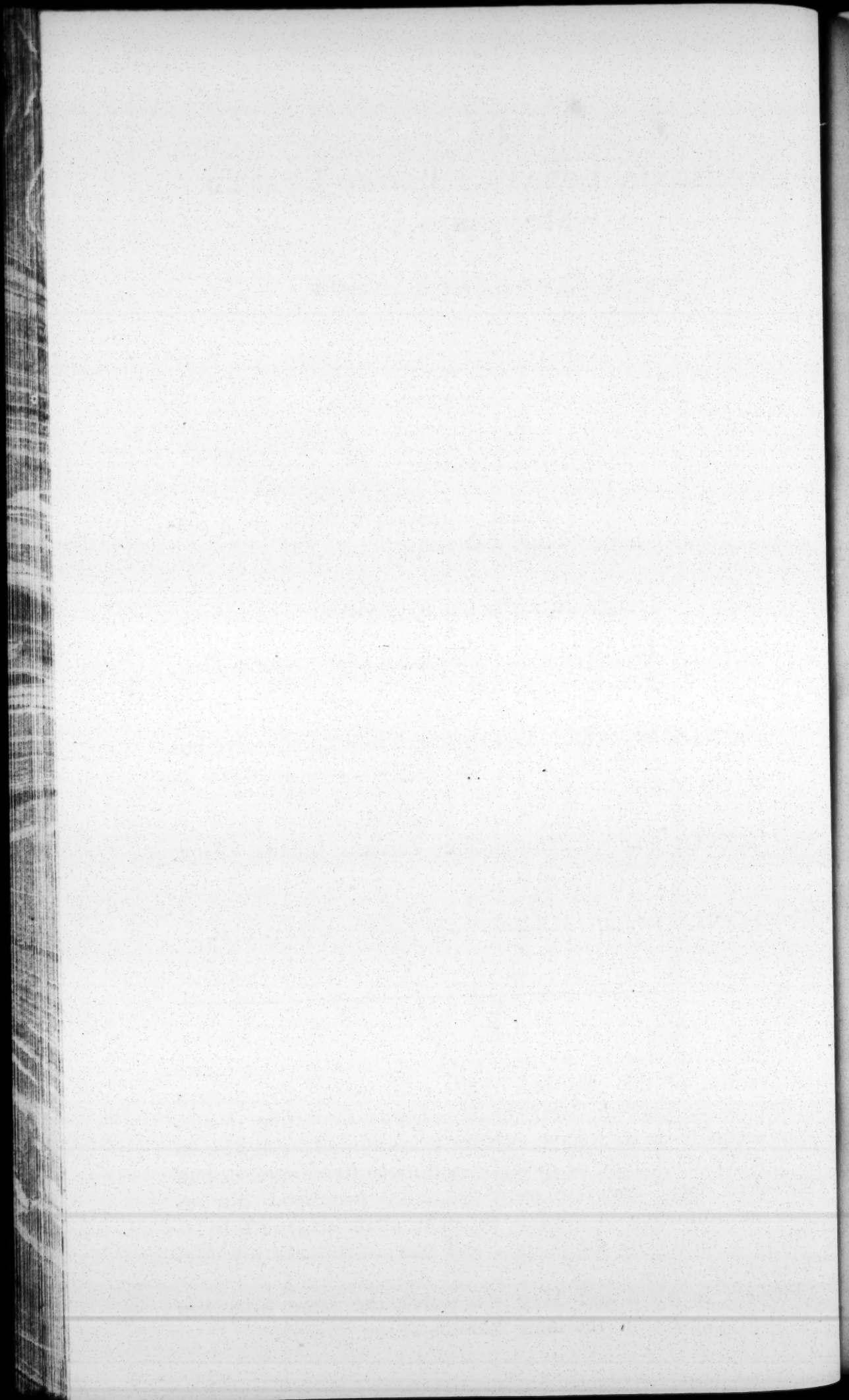
MONSONIA *filia* foliis simplicibus cordatis lobatis. *Linn. Suppl.* p. 341.

MONSONIA *lobata.* *Montin. in act. gothob.* 2. p. 1. t. 1.

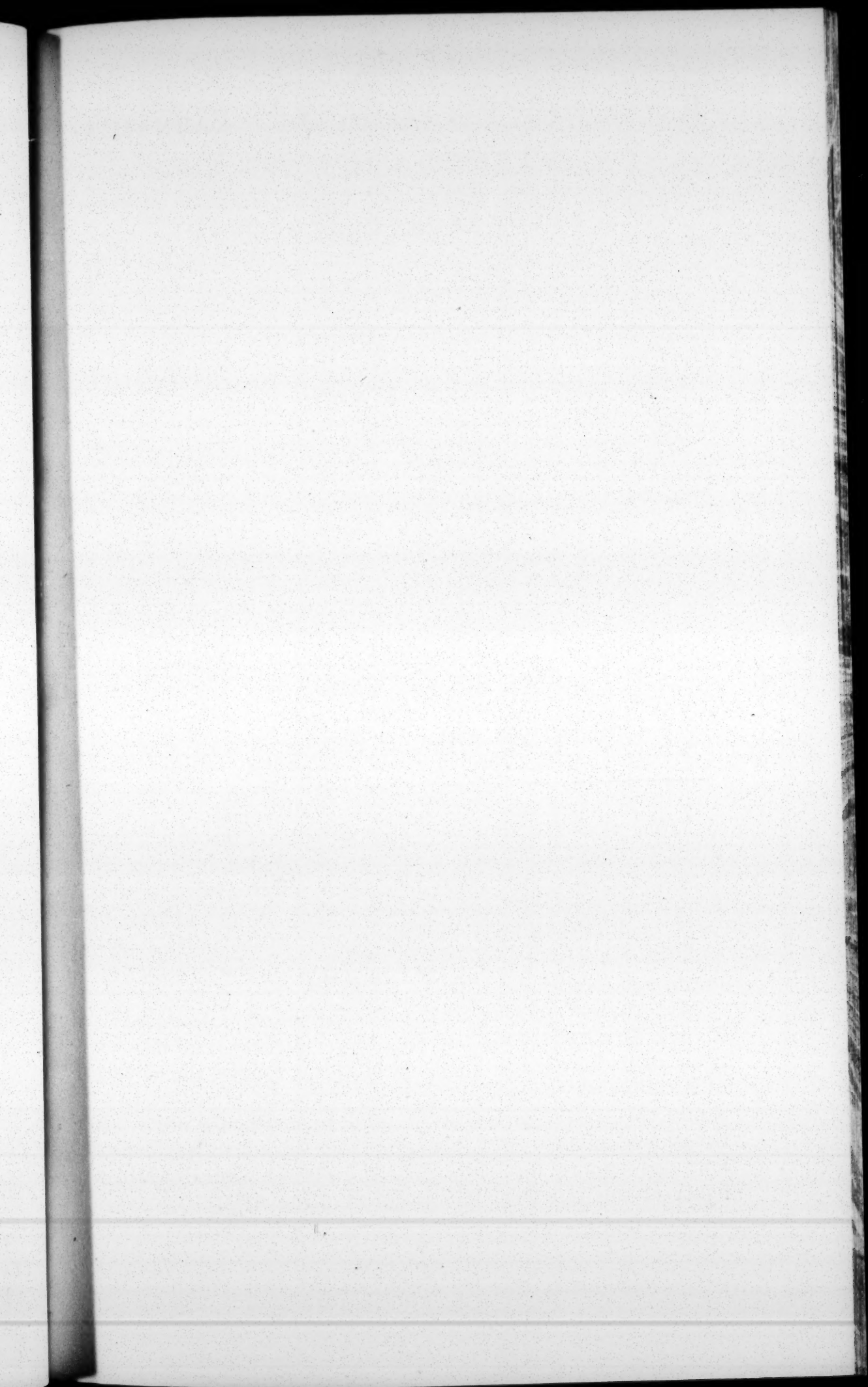
In the third volume of this work we have given a figure and account of the *Monsonia speciosa*, to which the present species, in its general habit, bears a great similitude, differing principally in its foliage, which is undivided; the flowers are smaller than those of *speciosa*, and more handsome in bud than when open; they are more frequently produced, but require the influence of the sun to make them expand fully.

It is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774.

Flowers in April and May; requires the same treatment and is propagated in the same manner as the *speciosa*.







RANUNCULUS PARNASSIFOLIUS. PARNASSIA.  
LEAVED CROWFOOT.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* deciduus 5-phyllus (rarius 3-phyllus). *Petala* 5 (rarius 2, 3, aut 8) intra unguis squamula vel poro mellifero. *Styl.* persistentes. *Sem.* incrustata erecta.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

RANUNCULUS *parnassifolius* foliis subovatis nervosis lineatis integerrimis petiolatis, floribus umbellatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 515. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 265.*

RANUNCULUS *montanus* graminis *parnassi* folio. *Tournef. Infl. 286.*

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In the autumn of 1796, I received roots of this and several other rare and curious Alpine plants from Mr. NECKAR DE SAUSSURE, at Geneva, and have been so fortunate as to bring the present plant to flower with me early in the summer of 1797, and to shew signs of ripening some of its seeds: it grew with me in a small pot of loam and bog-earth, sheltered during the winter in a frame.

Mr. AITON\* informs us, that this species was introduced by Messrs. KENNEDY and LEE, in 1769, but there is no mention made of its flowering; small indeed is, we believe, the number of Botanists who have seen this plant in flower, as neither LINNÆUS, MURRAY, or GMELIN, refer to any figure of it; this has proved an additional inducement for us not to let the present opportunity slip of presenting to the botanical world a figure of this rare and precious jewel of the Alps.

\* Hort. Kew.

N<sup>o</sup> 386



Pub. by W. Curtis. S<sup>t</sup> Geo. Croft. Oct. 1. 1777







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EPIDENDRUM ALOIDES. ALOE-LEAVED  
EPIDENDRUM.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Nectarium* turbinatum obliquum reflexum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

EPIDENDRUM *aloifolium* foliis radicalibus oblongis obtusis  
superne latioribus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.*

14. *Murr. p. 818. Spec. Pl. ed. 3. p. 1350.*

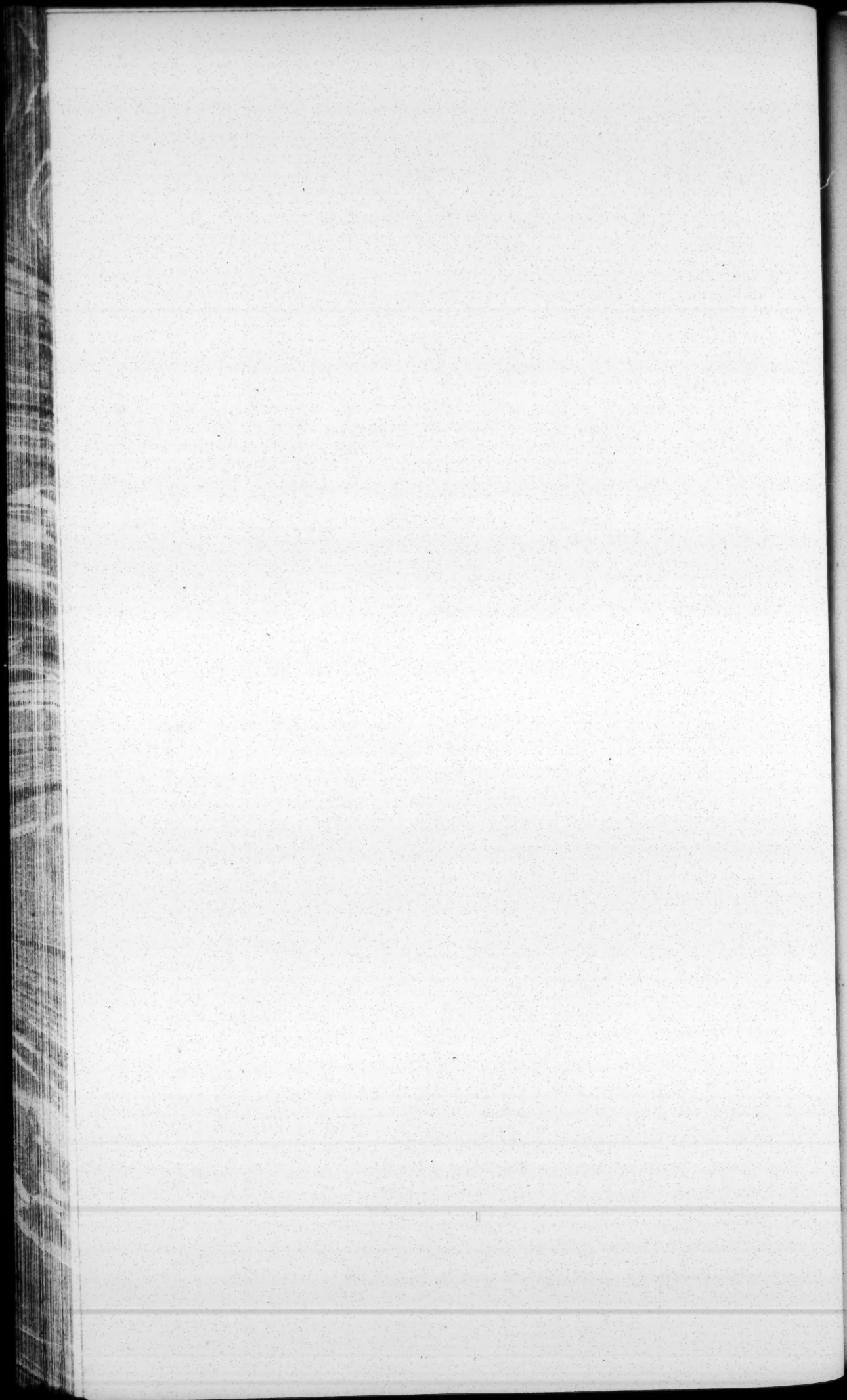
KANSIJRAM-MARAVARA. *Rheede Malab. 12. p. 17. t. 8.*

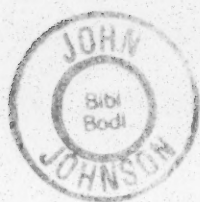
The present *Epidendrum* is figured and described in RHEEDE'S *Hort. Malab.* from whence we learn that it is parasitical to several trees in India, but most frequently found on the *Strychnos Nux Vomica*.

A few years since, my friend Mr. VERE, of Kensington, received this plant from India, by the kindness of his neighbour J. DEVAYNES, Esq. Placed in a pot of earth and plunged in the tan pit of the stove, it grew, increased, and now flourishes, but has not blown: with Messrs GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Nurserymen, Kensington, the plant has flowered this summer; instead of plunging it in the tan, they set it on the flue of the stove; and to this variation in its treatment, its flowering is perhaps to be attributed.

The leaves of this plant were somewhat more than a foot in length, rather fleshy, and very rigid; they had this singularity, at the extremity one-half projected beyond the other, the flowering branch sprung from the base of the leaves and extended to about the same length, the flowers grew in a spike, seventeen or eighteen, mostly alternate, they appeared to have a slight but pleasing fragrance, the petals were of a dull purple colour marked with deeper stripes, their edges white or pale-buff colour, nectary nearly the same colour, revolute, trifid, lower segment marked about the middle with two yellow tubercles.

It is of more ready growth than parasitical plants in general, and is increased by parting its roots.







N. 388



Pub. by J. Curtis & Geo. Craynest Nov. 7. 1797

# OENOTHERA ANOMALA. ANOMALOUS OENOTHERA.



*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Capsula* columnaris, infera, 4-locularis. *Semina* nuda, angulosa, fungosa.

*Specific Character.*

OENOTHERA *anomala* caule fruticoso, foliis ovato-lanceolatis dentatis, floribus Oenotheræ, fructibus Gauræ.

Seeds of the present plant, a native of South-America, were sent by Professor ORTEGA, of Madrid, to the Marchioness of BÜTE, in the year 1795, by the name of *Gaura mutabilis*: her Ladyship most obligingly communicated to us a part of those, and many other rare and curious plants from the same country, which in due time will appear in this work.

The plants which we raised from seed, being set in the open ground, perished by the severity of the winter 1796-7; one raised from a cutting and kept in the greenhouse was preserved, and now forms a shrub about two feet high, a peculiarity not to be met with either in the *Oenothera* or *Gaura* tribes\*; but this is not the only peculiarity observable in this plant; its fructification affords characters highly eccentric; the blossom is, to all appearance, that of an *Oenothera*, differing merely in the form of its petals, which, when expanded, give to the flower a peculiar squareness; the seed vessel corresponds equally well with that of a *Gaura*, containing merely a few more seeds; in the time and manner of the flowers expanding it agrees with

\* The *Oenothera fruticosa*, notwithstanding its name, not being shrubby in the open ground; perhaps it might be so in the greenhouse, where flowering earlier, it might prove a valuable acquisition.

the *Oenothera*, excepting that it is later in the evening before the flower opens, so late, indeed, that its blowing, unless particularly attended to, might escape observation, before morning it closes, changing in decay to a deep rich orange.

In strict propriety, this plant ought, perhaps, to be made a new genus of, according to what is at present known of the genera *Oenothera* and *Gaura*; as more species of each are discovered, they may possibly be found to run into each other; it is possible also, that other plants may be found with fructifications similar to the one here figured, in that case there will be no hesitation in forming them into a new genus.

Should this plant be found too tender to bear our ordinary frosts in the open air, still, as it readily ripens its seeds in such situations, it may be raised yearly from seed, and regarded as a tender annual, as well as a greenhouse plant.

In the open border it flowers in September, in the greenhouse more early.



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ch  
as

## GAURA BIENNIS. BIENNIAL GAURA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 4-fidus, tubulosus. *Cor.* 4-petala, ascendens versus latus superius. *Drupa* corticosa, infera, 2-locularis. *Nux* 1 sperma, 4 angula.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GAURA biennis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 358. Ait. Kew. v. 2.*

LYSIMACHIA Chamænerio similis floridana, foliis nigris punctis, capsulis carinatis in ramulorum cymis. *Pluk. Amaltb. 139. t. 428. f. 2.*

We have here given a representation of the *Gaura biennis*, that its flowers and seeds may be contrasted with those of the *Oenothera anomala* figured in the same number. The flowers of the *Gaura* will be found to differ extremely in form and situation from those of the *Oenothera*, yet they agree precisely in that curious part of their œconomy, opening in the evening; the plant agrees also with many species of that genus, in being a biennial.

The present is the only species of *Gaura* which, as yet, has been discovered; it is a native of North-America, and was introduced to this country in 1762, by that excellent Gardener and truly respectable character, Mr. JAMES GORDON, of Mile-End.

This plant, which is of the hardy herbaceous kind, grows to the height of four or five feet, producing many branches, which on their summits are thickly covered with white flowers, having rose-coloured calyces; when expanded they produce a fine effect in the evening, so as to justify the name given to it\*; much of their beauty remains in the morning: it is to be observed that each flower opens only once.

It blossoms in August, September, and October, and yields abundance of seeds, which, if left to scatter themselves, produce plenty of young plants, and which of a proper age may successfully be transplanted. Being liable, from its height, to suffer from high winds, it is necessary early and carefully to stick it.

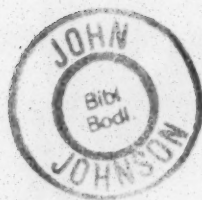
\* *Gaura* from the Greek γαυρος, superbus.

N<sup>o</sup> 389



Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>t</sup> Geo. Crescent Novr 1797.







N. 390



Pub. by W. Curtis S<sup>c</sup> Geo. Crescent Nov. 1. 1797.



## MAGNOLIA PURPUREA. PURPLE MAGNOLIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

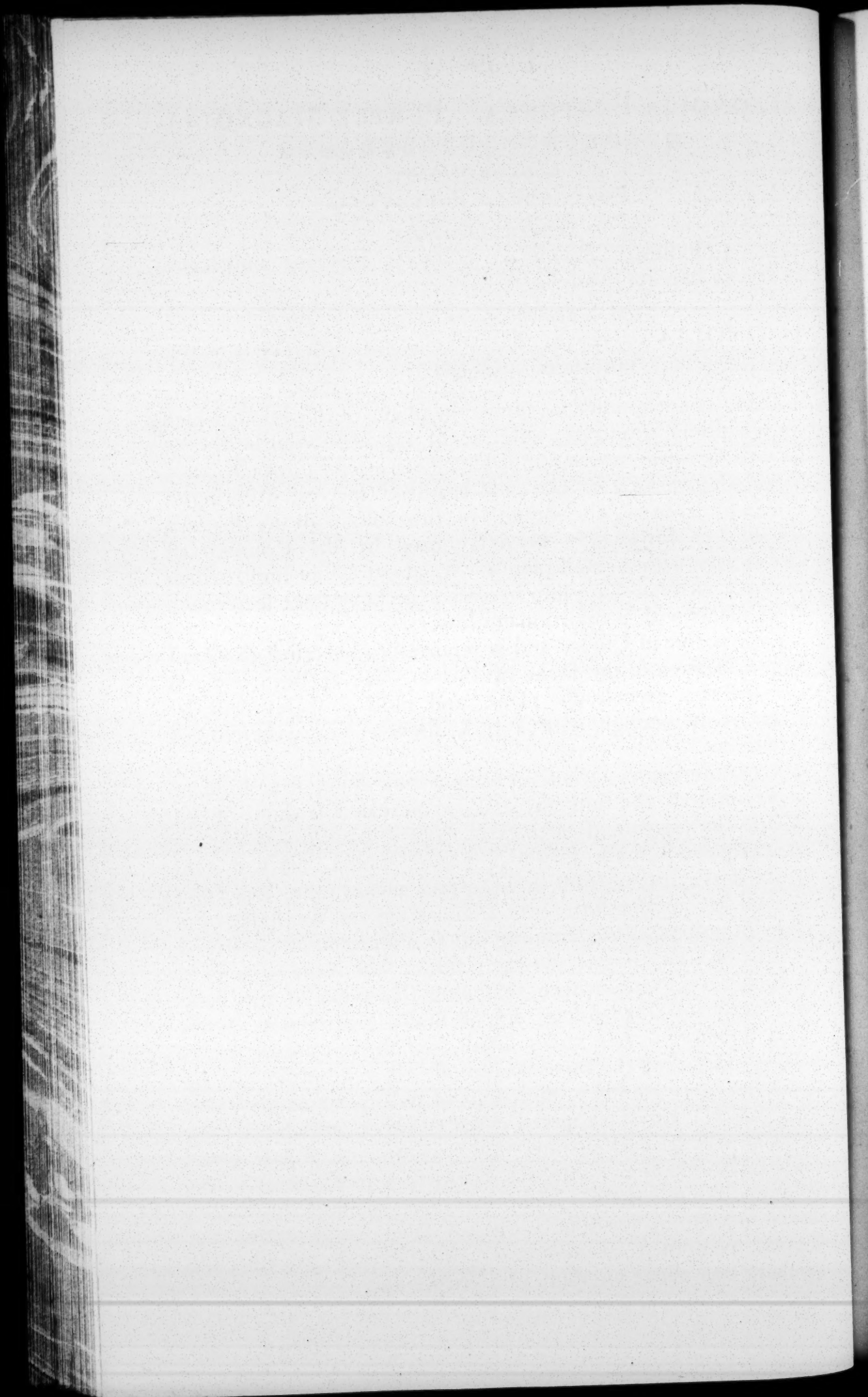
*Generic Character.**Calyx* 3-phyllus. *Petala* 9. *Capsulae* bivalves imbricatae.  
*Semina* baccata pendula.*Specific Character.*MAGNOLIA *purpurea* floribus hexapetalis, petalis extus  
purpureis.

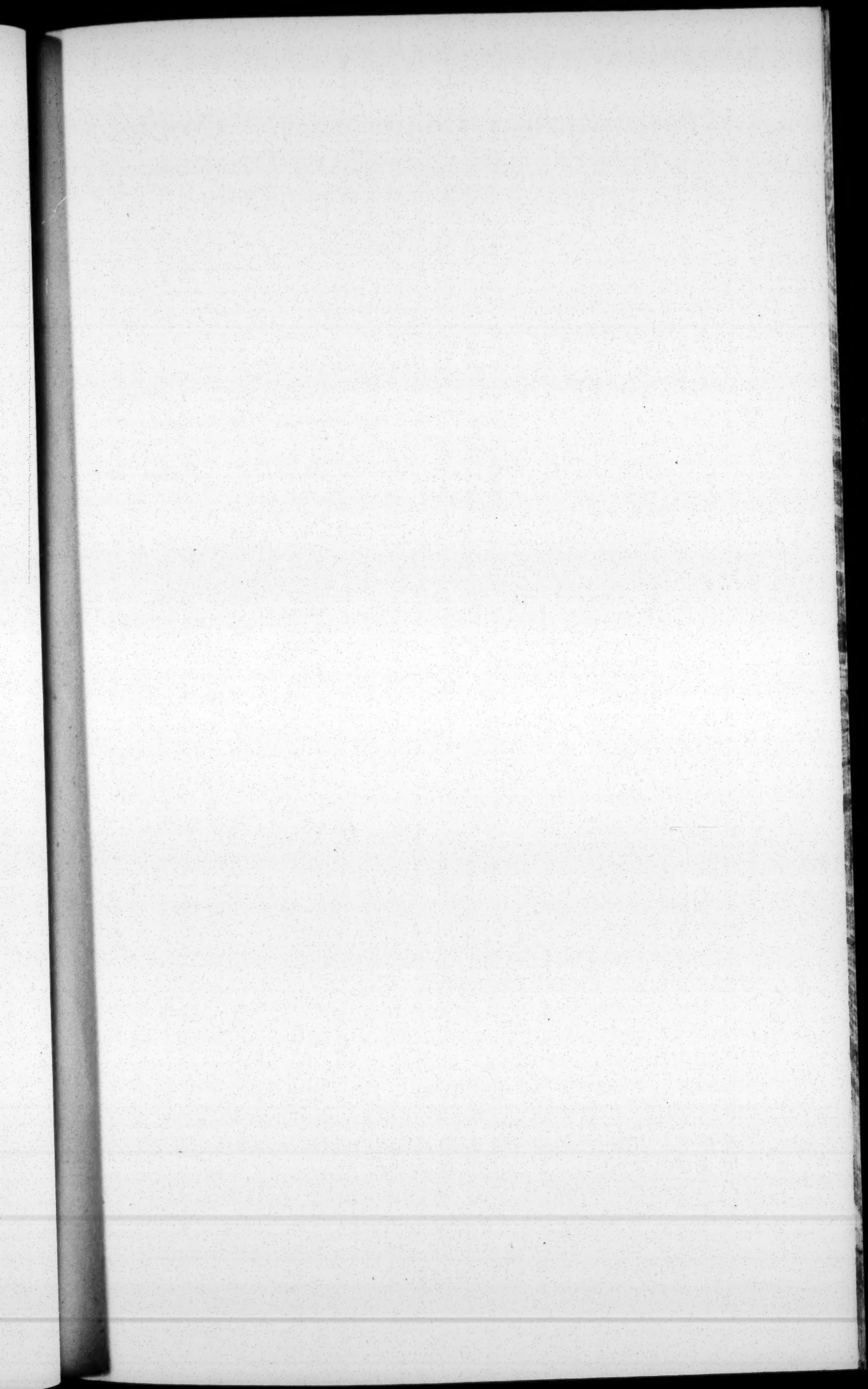
There is a magnificence about the plants of this genus which renders them unsuitable subjects of representation in a work the size of ours; nor would it have been in our power to have given a figure of this new and beautiful species, differing so materially from all the others in the colour of its flowers, had we not fortunately been favoured by the Countess of COVENTRY with a small plant of it, about a foot high, which flowered with her Ladyship in town; we have since seen much larger plants with proportionate flowers.

It is a native of China, and is reported to have first flowered in the collection of the Duke of PORTLAND, at Bullrode; is regarded as a greenhouse plant, and most probably will be found hardy enough with a little shelter to bear the cold of our winters.

In a conservatory, when in a flourishing state, it will flower during most of the summer, and is increased without much difficulty by layers and cuttings.

Description: Stalk shrubby, round, green, marked with whitish dots; leaves from three to nine inches long, and from one and a half to four broad, standing on footstalks of a yellowish colour, ovate, running out to a sharp point, narrowed towards the base, slightly downy; flower about the size of a middling tulip, without scent, cupping somewhat in the same way, rarely fully expanding, at least in the greenhouse; petals six in number, ovate, rather fleshy, the three outermost expanding more than the three innermost, all of a purple hue on the outside, base, midrib, and veins of a deeper hue, here and there gashed; calyx composed of three leaves, which are very short, spreading, and turning down a little, of a pale green colour; stamina very numerous, filaments scarcely perceivable, antheræ oblong, fleshy, with two cells opening inwardly; pistilla numerous, forming a conical head, rising above the stamina, composed of numerous short styles placed close together, one above another, of a purple hue.







PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS. COMMON  
PHILADELPHUS, or MOCK-ORANGE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4 f. 5-partitus, superus. *Petala* 4 f. 5. *Caps.* 4 f. 5-locularis, polysperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PHILADELPHUS *coronarius* foliis subdentatis. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 460. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 155.

SYRINGA alba, five Philadelphus Athenæi. *Baub. Pin. p.* 398.

FRUTEX *coronarius.* *Clus. Hist. p.* 55. *f.* 1.

The *Philadelphus coronarius* is one of the most common shrubs of our gardens, and known to most persons by the name of *Mock-orange*, the blossoms in point of scent being supposed to have some affinity with those of the orange; in our account of the *Syringa vulgaris*, or *Lilac*, *p.* 183, the reader will find some curious observations on the scent of these flowers, by old GERARD, which are there by mistake attributed to the Lilac; this the reader is requested to correct and pardon. To prevent similar mistakes in future, it will be necessary to cease applying the term *Syringa* to this plant altogether.

This shrub is hardy, and readily propagated by suckers; it usually flowers in May, but it is only in seasons unusually mild and favourable, that its blossoms and foliage are seen in perfection, as they are very apt to be disfigured by the cold winds which, more or less, prevail at that time; it is only when gently forced that its beauty is fully displayed, and for that purpose it is a shrub often used.

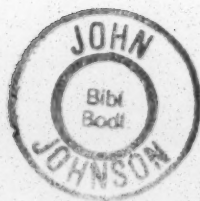
It was cultivated by GERARD in 1597. CLUSIUS observes, that he never saw it in a wild state, nor had he been able to determine whether it was known to the ancients; LINNÆUS seems to have had his doubts as to its original place of growth, by putting "Habitat Veronæ" with a quere; MILLER says, where it naturally grows is uncertain; Mr. AITON describes it as a native of the South of Europe.

A dwarf variety of it is mentioned by authors, which has little to recommend it; and another with variegated foliage, which is apt to become wholly green. The leaves, as authors have observed, taste like cucumber.

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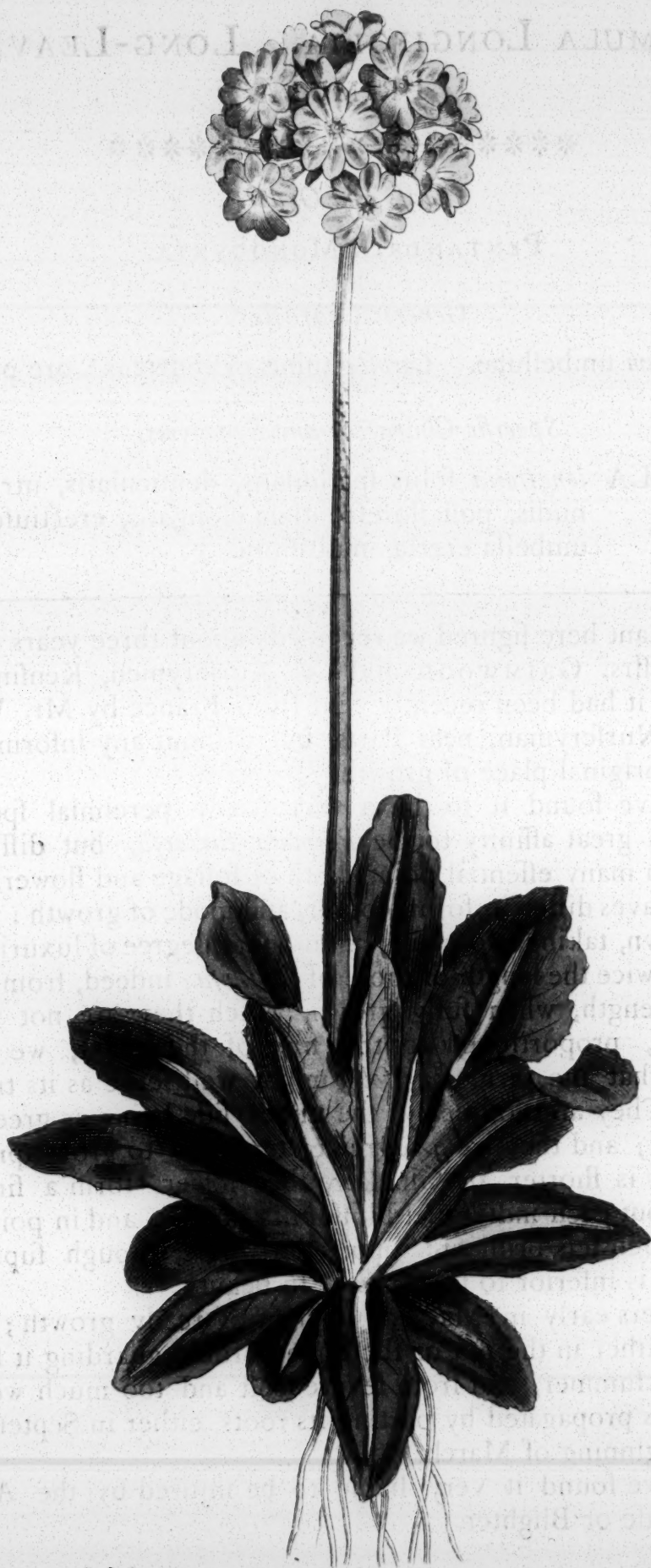


Pub. by W. Carl's S<sup>r</sup> Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1797.









# PRIMULA LONGIFOLIA. LONG-LEAVED PRIMULA.



*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Involucrum* umbellulæ. *Corollæ* tubus cylindricus: ore patulo.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PRIMULA *longifolia* foliis spathulatis, denticulatis, utrinque nudis, post florescentiam elongatis, erectiusculis; umbella erecta, multiflora.

The plant here figured we received, about three years since, from Messrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Nurserymen, Kensington, to whom it had been recently sent from France by Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurseryman, near Paris, but without any information as to its original place of growth.

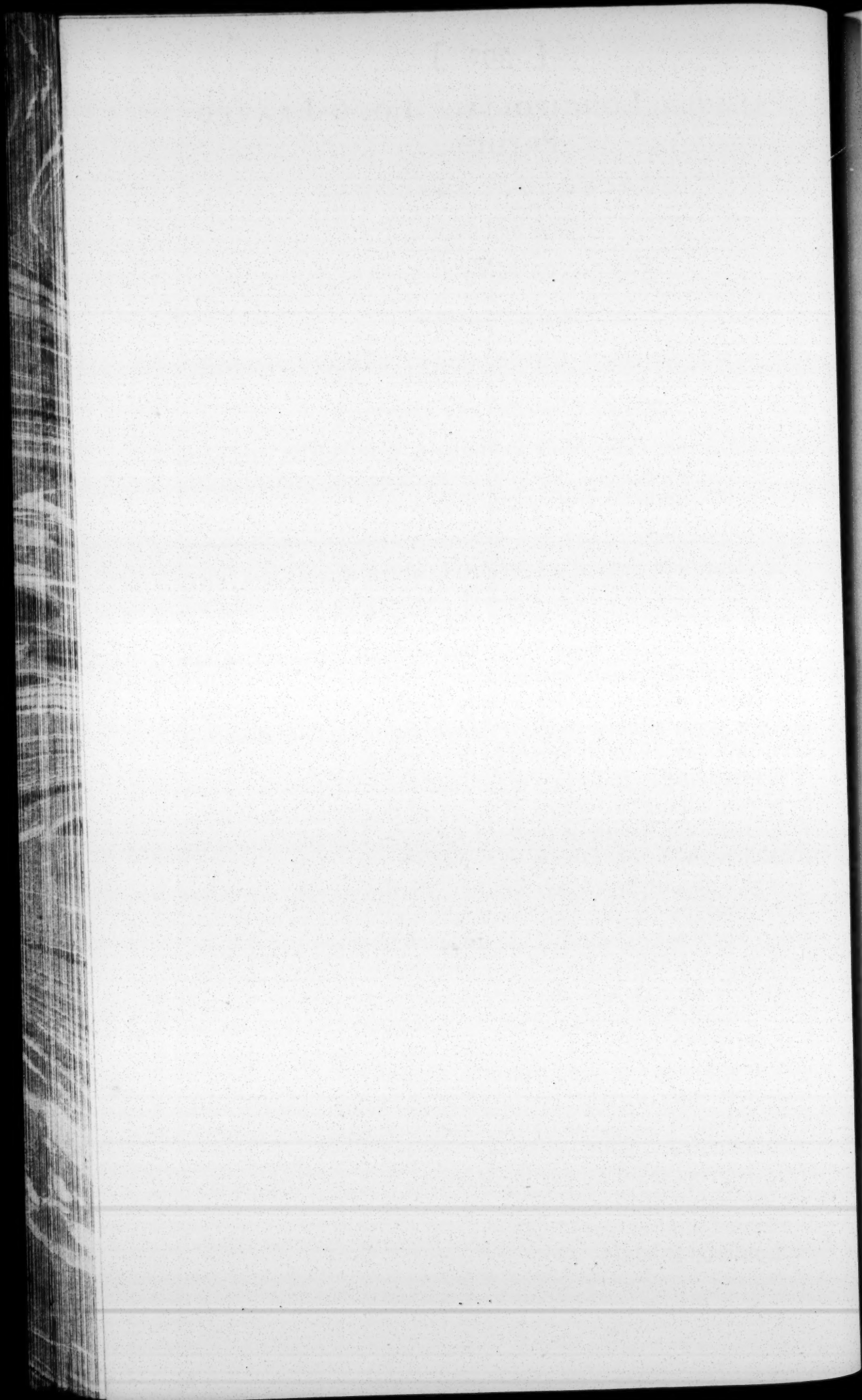
We have found it to be a very hardy perennial species, bearing a great affinity to the *Primula farinosa*, but differing from it in many essential points both of foliage and flowers.

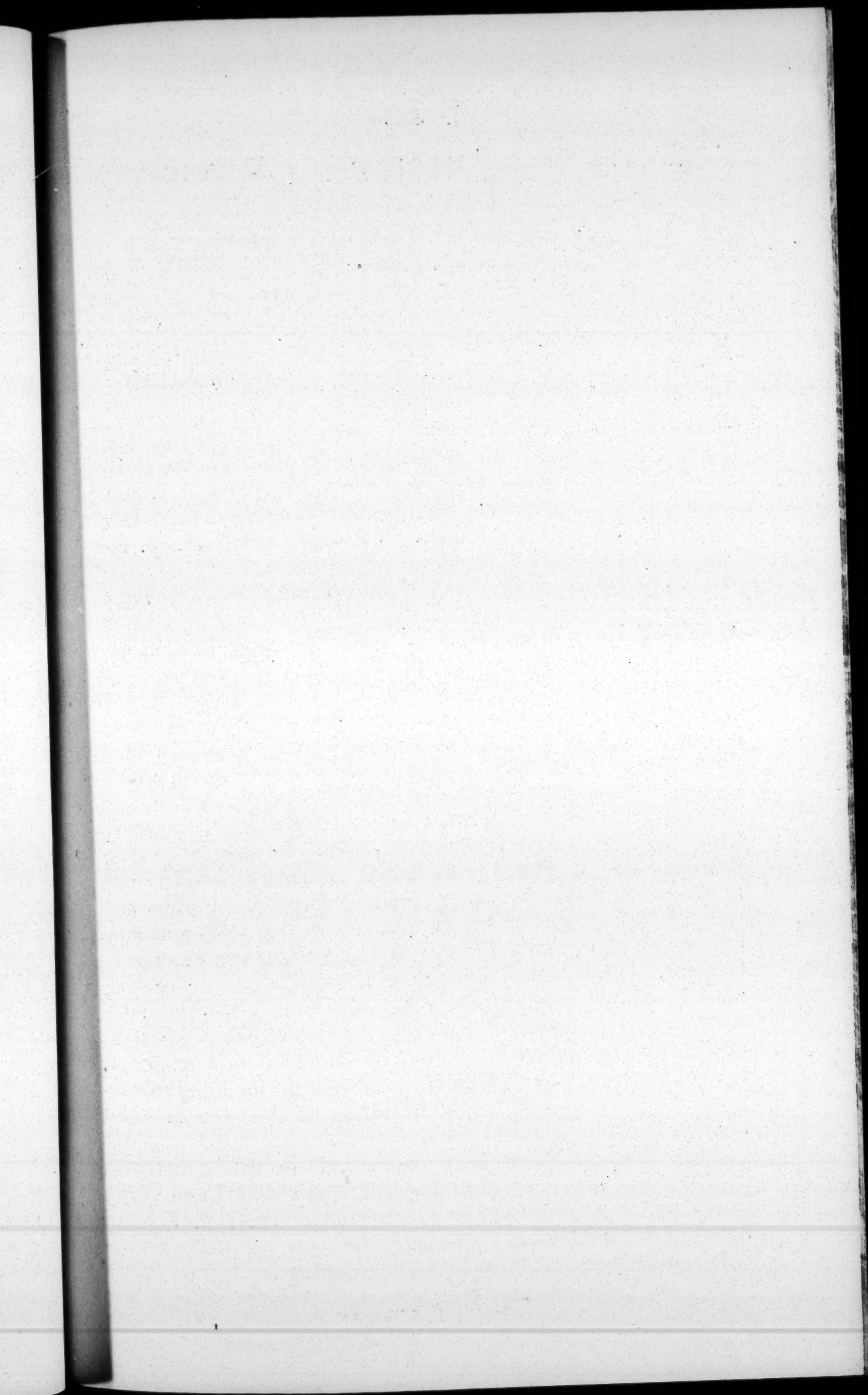
The leaves differ in form, colour, and mode of growth: when fully grown, taking two plants of an equal degree of luxuriance, they are twice the length of those of *farinosa*; indeed, from their unusual length, when fully grown, which they are not when in flower, proportioned to the size of the plant, we have thought that the term *longifolia* might well serve as its trivial name. They are not mealy, the under side being as green as the upper; and they have a greater tendency to grow upright, the scapus is shorter and thicker, the flowers form a similar umbel; but each individual blossom is smaller, and in point of colour much less brilliant: upon the whole, though superior in size, it is inferior to the *farinosa* in beauty.

It flowers early in May; is a plant of ready growth; will succeed either in the pot or the open border, guarding it from the sun in summer, and from severe frost and too much wet in winter; is propagated by parting its roots, either in September or the beginning of March.

We have found it very liable to be injured by the Aphis Plant-Louse or Blighter.







BRUNFELSIA AMERICANA. AMERICAN  
BRUNFELSIA.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 5-dentatus, angustus. *Corollæ* tubus longissimus. *Capf.*  
unilocularis, polysperma: conceptaculo carnofo maximo.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BRUNFELSIA *americana* foliis ellipticis, acuminatis, peti-  
olis longioribus, corollæ tubo erecto, limbo  
integro. *Linn. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 929.*  
*Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 231. Ait. Kew.*  
*v. 1. p. 340. Swartz. Obs. Botan. p. 90.*  
*t. 4. fig. 2.*

BRUNFELSIA flore albo, fructu croceo molli. *Plum.*  
*Gen. 12. ic. 65.*

CATESBÆA? fruticosa, foliis oblongo-ovatis, floribus sin-  
gularibus. *Brown Jam. 141.*

PLUMIER gave to this genus of plants the name of *Brun-  
felsia*, in honour of OTHO BRUNFELSIUS, who at a very  
early period, 1530, published figures of plants in wood, which  
have been generally admired for their superior excellence.

Till lately the present plant was considered as the only known  
species, but another has lately been added by Prof. SWARTZ,  
who informs us that the *Brunfelsia americana* inhabits the  
mountainous parts of Jamaica, where it forms a tree from ten  
to fifteen feet high; in his *Observ. Botan.* he gives a minute  
description of it, and observes that the flowers are extremely  
fragrant. It was late in the present summer, when we saw the  
plant here figured flowering in Mr. COLVILL's tan-stove; its  
fragrance to us was scarcely perceptible: its blossoms are large  
and shewy, about the size of those of the *Allamanda cathartica*  
figured *tab. 338*, but of a much paler yellow, inclining to sul-  
phur colour; these are produced during most of the summer  
months, and frequently in pairs.

This shrub has long been cultivated in this country\*;  
Mr. MILLER describes it in his Dictionary; in LINNÆUS's  
works, so late even as MURRAY's edition of the *Syst. Veg.* it  
stands under the class *Pentandria*.

It is usually increased by layers and cuttings.

\* By MILLER in 1739.











N<sup>o</sup> 394



Pub. by W. Curtis, S<sup>t</sup>. Geo. Crescent Jan. 1879.

LYCHNIS ALPINA. ALPINE LYCHNIS.



*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 1-phyllus, oblongus, lævis. *Petala* 5, unguiculata :  
*Limbo* sub-bifido. *Capsula* 5-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LYCHNIS *alpina*, petalis bifidis, floribus tetragynis. *Linn.*  
*Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 435. Ait. Kew.*  
*v. 2. p. 117.*

SILENE floribus in capitulum congestis. *Hall. Helv. 376.*

Of this genus there are many species cultivated for ornament ; to the number of these we add the one here figured, a native of the mountainous countries of most parts of Europe, and which at a future period may possibly be found wild in some unexplored part of this kingdom.

It is chiefly to the decoration of rock-work, that this diminutive species is applicable ; for that purpose it has all the desirable requisites, being hardy, of ready growth, and forming a thick tuft of foliage, from which arise numerous flowering stems, four to six inches high, sustaining heads of flowers rather large in proportion to the plant, of a lively red colour, these appear in May, continue about three weeks, and are followed by seed-vessels with us, which contain abundance of ripe seeds ; by these the plant may easily be propagated, it may also be increased by parting its roots, spring or autumn.

All plants kept in pots require to be regularly watered in dry weather ; we have not found this *Lychnis* require an unusual quantity, though MILLER was of that opinion.







SALVIA INDICA. INDIAN SAGE.

\*\*\*\*\*

*Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corolla inæqualis. Filamenta transverse pedicello affixa.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SALVIA *indica* foliis cordatis, lateribus sublobatis; summis sessilibus, verticillis subnudis remotissimis. *Lin. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 69. Mant. 318. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 41.*

HORMINUM hirsutum flore violaceo punctis aurcis notato. *Morif. Hist. 3. f. 11. t. 13. f. 16.*

SCLAREA *indica* floribus variegatis. *Tourn. Inst. 179.*

Though a native of India, as its name implies, this magnificent species of sage is found to be a hardy herbaceous plant, requiring, indeed, a little extraordinary care to be taken of it in severe winters; we have had it flower in great perfection in a large garden pot, but it will succeed as well, or better, in the open border, where it will grow to the height of four or five feet, and produce during the months of June and July abundance of flowers, singularly and beautifully marked.

It may be increased by parting its roots in the autumn or spring, and also by seeds; the latter we have found to be but sparingly produced in our garden at Brompton, though we consider it as peculiarly favourable to the seeding of plants.

The beauty of tall plants, like the present, depends greatly on the pains taken in sticking them; this business in general is not sufficiently attended to, being frequently deferred till it becomes a matter of necessity rather than of choice; we would therefore recommend it to our readers to set about it early, soon after the plant emerges from the ground, especially in respect to all those which are furnished with tendrils, or have twining stalks; the due execution of this work requires judgment, and will admit the display of some taste.

It appears that Mr. MILLER cultivated this Sage at Chelsea, in the year 1731, and yet even now it is a plant rarely seen in gardens.

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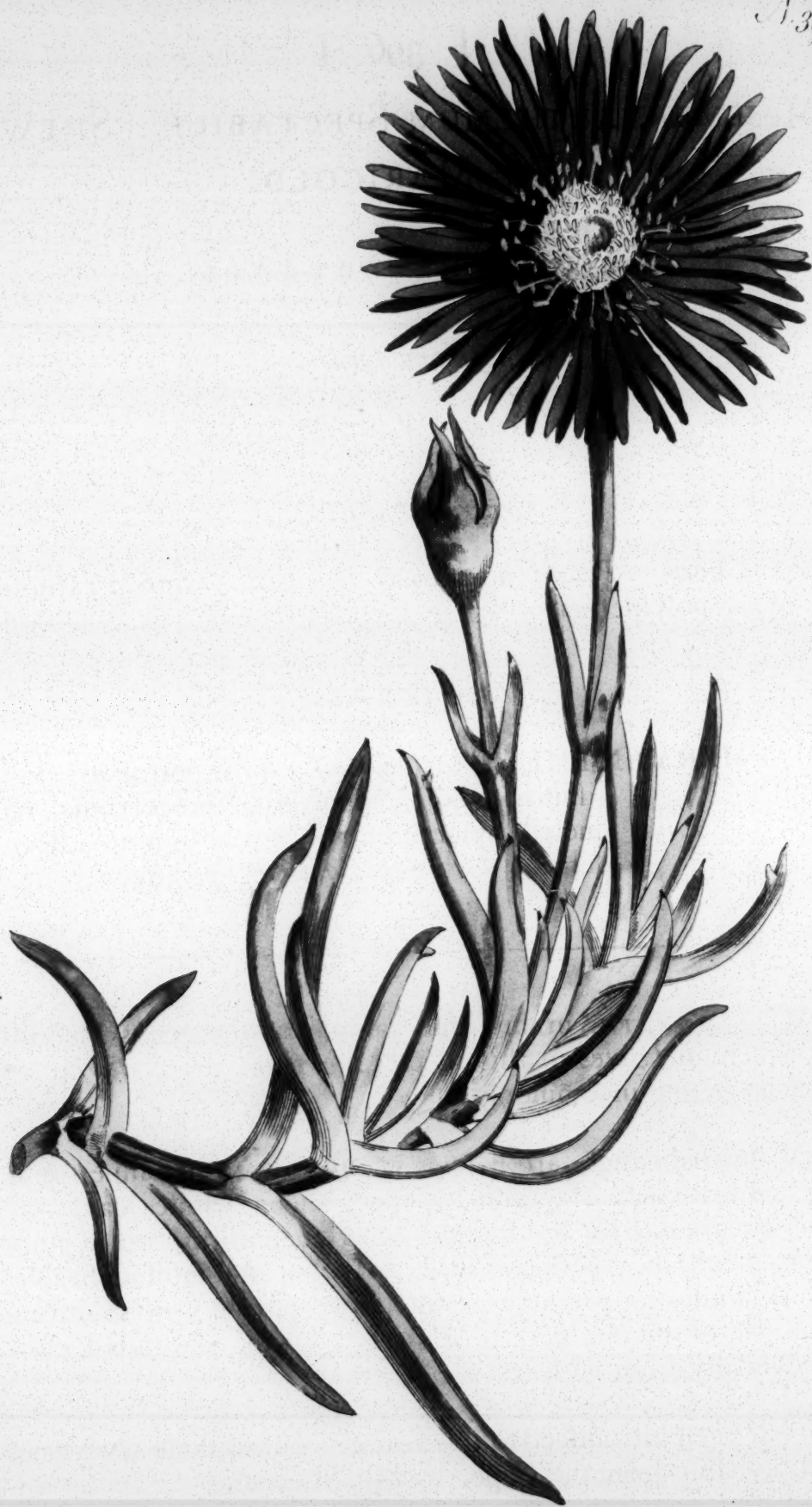
Pub by W. Curtis & Geo. Crogan, London, 1898







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Pub by W Curtis Sc Geo: Crescent Jan. 1. 1798.



MESEMBRYANTHEMUM SPECTABILE. SHEWY  
FIG-MARIGOLD.



*Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 5-fidus. *Petala* numerosa, linearia. *Capsula* carnosa, infera, polysperma.

*Specific Character.*

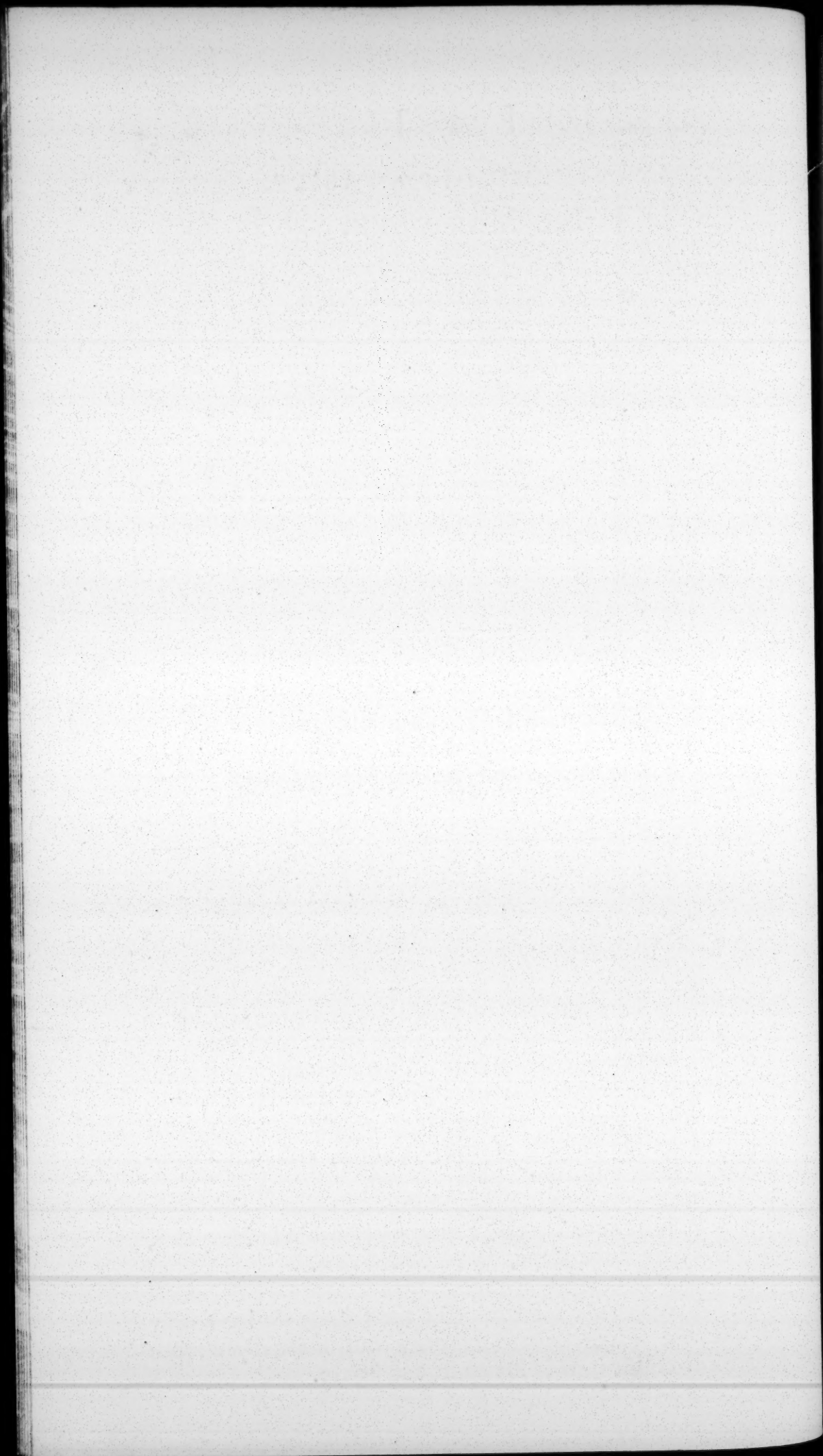
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *spectabile*, foliis perfoliatis, longissimis, glaucis, punctatis, integerrimis, triquetris, apice subulatis, caule lignoso adscendente. *Haworth. Mesemb. p. 385.*

Mr. HAWORTH, in his observations on the genus Mesembryanthemum, gives to this species the name of *spectabile*, its blossoms being uncommonly shewy.

Of this tribe there are species whose flowers are superior in size and brilliancy of colour to the present, whose leaves are more remarkable for the singularity of their form, yet in point of ornament, this, perhaps, is of all other the most desirable, as it continues to produce its fine large purple flowers during the whole of the summer, is of ready growth, and raised without difficulty from cuttings.

It has been introduced to this country within these few years, most probably from the Cape, by Mr. MASSON.

To Mr. HAWORTH's description of the foliage we have only to add, that the leaves sometimes throw out internally a tooth near their extremities, as is shewn in our figure.





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- 382 Catchfly dark-flowered.
- 364 Chaste-tree five-leaved.
- 383 Corn-flag copper-coloured.
- 377 Crane's-bill roman.
- 384 Crassula tree.
- 386 Crowfoot Parnassia-leaved.
- 374 Cyrilla scarlet-flowered.
- 380 Dolichos purple.
- 387 Epidendrum Aloe-leaved.
- 396 Fig-marigold showy.
- 389 Gaura biennial.
- 362 Heath recurved.
- 366 ——— pyramidal.
- 370 Houstonia blue-flowered.
- 373 Iris chinese.
- 381 Ixia three-coloured.
- 394 Lychnis alpine.
- 390 Magnolia purple.
- 371 Marvel of Peru common.
- 375 Milk-vetch Montpelier.
- 385 Monsonia broad-leaved.
- 379 Narcissus slender.
- 388 Oenothera anomalous.
- 365 ——— long-flowered.
- 391 Philadelphus common.
- 392 Primula long-leaved.
- 363 Rose Austrian.
- 378 Roella prickly.
- 395 Sage Indian.
- 376 ——— shining-leaved.
- 368 Toad-flax clammy.
- 367 Vervain three-leaved.



